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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Lecompton Constitution Before Congress.

The President's Message on the Kansas Question.

The Immediate Admission of Kansas as a Slave State Insisted Upon.

A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.

Plan on Foot for the Separation of the North and South.

The Tariff Investigation—The Case of Mr. Matteson—The Mormons—The Case of the Amistad, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The President's Message, sent to Congress to-day, has fallen stillborn here. The opponents of Lecompton achieved a victory in the House, twice defeating motions to adjourn, because determined, first, to let Harris, of Illinois, get in his proposition for the reference of the Message to a Select Committee. This motion is very important, because Orr has so constituted the Committee on Territories that no Northern Democrat is on it except Hughes, of Indiana, who has been unconditionally committed to Lecompton from the beginning. If the Select Committee is appointed there will be an opportunity to get a minority report from the Democrats against Lecompton, while in the Committee on Territories the only remonstrance would be from the Republicans. If a test question can be made on this, the chances are against the Lecomptonites.

Haskin, of New-York, who is uncompromising in his hostility to Lecompton, and Clay, of Kentucky, visited the President yesterday as a Committee representing twenty-three Democrats, and remonstrated earnestly against his Kansas policy as sadly mistaken, and certain to destroy the Democratic Party of the North, if successful. The President said that he had settled his course, but had no objection to Congress admitting Kansas with a provision declaring the right of the people to amend the Constitution at once, if they choose. The Southern men, however, say they will resist to the uttermost any such intervention in the affairs of the State.

General Ward, of New-York, is very active in support of Lecompton. It is doubtful whether more than four New-York Democrats will finally oppose it. No one except Haskin is yet openly against it.

I am informed, on good authority, that one of the most distinguished of the Southern Senators remarked, a few days since, to a Senator from a Free State—in conversation, but not confidentially—that the South had no interest in Kansas, and cared nothing for it, but that they were convinced that *the true interests of both North and South required a separation, and they were determined to bring it about.*

I am perfectly satisfied, from various considerations, that a dissolution of the Union is the real object aimed at under cover of zeal for the Lecompton Constitution. Senator Mason's remark in debate, yesterday, refers to the project. There is a systematic plan of operations already agreed upon, to be carried into operation upon the rejection of Kansas.

It is believed that Maryland will go with the South,—if not at first, as soon as a separation shall be effected;—and hopes are entertained that, through Mr. Buchanan's influence, *Pennsylvania will also be brought to join the South.* The President is perfectly aware of these movements, but professes that by aiding the Lecompton movement he can acquire an influence with the disunion leaders which will enable him to defeat their schemes.

I am assured that the statement is false that Mr. Stone testified before the Tariff Investigation Committee that his Company had loaned to Mr. Banks seven thousand dollars.

There is no truth in the statement that the President proposes to withdraw the troops from Utah on condition that the Mormons shall leave the jurisdiction of the United States.

Many of the leading Democrats of your State are making strenuous efforts to stave off the consideration of Keitt's resolution looking to the expulsion of Matteson. It is understood the friends of Matteson threaten, if the investigation is persisted in, to make developments that will implicate some, or rather many, gentlemen who occupy elevated seats in the Democratic household. I think the month's delay already obtained, is properly chargeable to the interest made by gentlemen who had reason to believe they might be implicated, if these threats were carried out.

The following explanation is made for the refusal or neglect of Collector Schell to carry out the administration policy of rotation in office: as soon as he was appointed almost every person with whom he had held intimate social or political relations was besieged by the office-seekers, and generally with promises of remuneration if their exertions proved successful. A few of the gentlemen thus approached had the courage to reject their offers, and to state to Mr. Schell the facts, but the mass of those to whom these offers were made accepted the proposed consideration, and made vigorous efforts to realize. The result is that Collector Schell is sorely puzzled to distinguish what exertions are paid for, and what are made with a sincere desire to promote the interests of the Democratic Party. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The bill reported to-day by Senator Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, appropriates $50,000 as indemnity to the owners of the Spanish schooner *Amistad*. The report of the majority is the same as that presented to a previous Congress.

The minority, Messrs. Seward and Foot, contend in their report that Ruiz and Montez had no property in the fifty-three alleged slaves for which payment is proposed to be made, and were themselves violators of law and held the Africans in unlawful imprisonment; that our treaty stipulations with Spain contemplate the restoration of lawful merchandise removed out of the hands of pirates or robbers on the high seas, but that these negroes were not lawful merchandise, having been stolen from their homes in violation of all laws; that the vessel and its owners were engaged in acts of piracy and robbery; that the claimants did not prove property, and that the claim generally is not supported by right or law. Special agents Maguire and Shallcross, assisted by detectives Allen and Bass, succeeded in discovering large post-office robberies, and traced the act to the Washington office. It is said that a considerable amount of money has been recovered. The person detected is Robert W. Young, Jr., aged about 20 years. He is now under bonds for trial.

It is true that Doctor Bernheisel has had several long interviews with the President relative to affairs in Utah. He proposes that the troops be withdrawn, and that a Commission be dispatched to the Territory to arrange for the settlement of difficulties. The President rejected rather than received the proposition which Bernheisel made in virtue of his powers as delegate of Utah, and not pursuant of instructions from Governor Young. The Doctor says that the people are disposed to peace, and would come to any reasonable terms of accommodation.

XXXVth CONGRESS------First Session.

SENATE....Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Wilson presented the memorial of E. R. Livingston, of Massachusetts, to be appointed to superintend and aid in the preparation of the catalogue, abstract and index of the original documents and papers of the United States. He said that Mr. Livingston has indexed the official papers of Massachusetts from 1774 to 1857, on an original plan which met the commendation of the official authorities and literary men. He hoped the Committee on the Library would agree to the proposed plan which would be of immense value to public men and historical students.

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill to indemnify the master and owners of the Spanish steamer *Amistad* and cargo, involving payment for alleged slaves.

Mr. Seward, in behalf of Mr. Foot and himself, submitted a minority report, stating that the claim, in their opinion, was not supported by facts or law.

The Senate then passed the House bill appropriating $360,000 for the support of the National armories.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. Seward would vote for an increased force, if he knew that the troops now in Kansas would be withdrawn, but he was unwilling to do so without an announcement to that effect. He could not consent to have the army employed to enforce a constitution which a large majority of the people of Kansas reject. Such a crisis had now arrived, that he doubted whether the President would dare to use the army for that purpose, but he wished to be assured of this before he voted for the proposed increase. Congress must pass bills paying the army, and he never would vote a dollar for the army to be used for that purpose in Kansas, no matter if the wheels of Government came to a dead stand, as was the case two years ago. He would favor the increase for the purpose of putting down the rebellion in Utah, but only to be employed so long as necessary for the purpose, and then disbanded.

Mr. Hale had listened with extreme pain, disappointment and mortification to the speech of the Senator,—equal to that with which, 10 years ago, he had heard Daniel Webster put himself at the feet of the slave power, to be used and spurned by them. Unless the Republican Party take a firm and decided ground against increase of the military power of Government, they will go down, and ought to go down, and he would be the first to rally the people to repudiate a party with great professions and high principles, but wanting in carrying out their measures. His plan was not to give a man nor a dollar to increase the army. After referring to the large number of draught animals which had died from cold and starvation on the route to Utah, he said if this was a bill to furnish the President with prudence and discretion, he would vote liberally for such appropriations. [Laughter.]

Mr. Seward replied by stating his course was influenced by a regard to the interests of the whole country. He knew nothing nor cared nothing for party. He thought the mistake of Mr. Hale and others was in thinking the battle was not yet over, when it was. It was a struggle for numerical ascendency between Free and Slave States. There were now sixteen Free and fifteen Slave—and whatever Administrations or anybody else might do, there would be before another year nineteen to fifteen.

A Message was received from the President, transmitting the Lecompton Constitution. It was read.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

I have received from Mr. Calhoun, President of the late Constitutional Convention of Kansas, a copy, duly certified by himself, of the Constitution framed by that body, with the expression of the hope that I would submit the same to the consideration of Congress, "with the view of the admission of Kansas into the Union as an independent State."

In compliance with this request I herewith transmit to Congress for its action the Constitution of Kansas, with the ordinance respecting the public lands, as well as the letter of Mr. Calhoun, dated Lecompton, the 14th ult., by which they were accompanied. Having received but a single copy of the Constitution and ordinance, I send this to the Senate.

A great delusion seems to pervade the public mind in relation to the condition of parties in Kansas. This arises from the difficulty of inducing the American people to realize the fact that any portion of them should be in a state of rebellion against the government under which they live. When we speak of the affairs of Kansas, we are apt to refer merely to the existence of two violent political parties in that Territory, divided by the question of Slavery, just as we speak of such parties in States. This presents no adequate idea of the state of the case. The dividing line there is not between two political parties, both acknowledging the lawful existence of the Government, but between those who are loyal to this Government and those who have endeavored to destroy its existence by force and usurpation—between those who sustain, and those who have done all in their power to overthrow the Territorial Government established by Congress. This Government would long since have been subverted had it not been protected from assaults by the troops of the United States.

Such has been the condition of affairs since my inauguration. Ever since that period a large portion of the people of Kansas have been in a state of rebellion against the Government, with a military leader at their head, of a most turbulent and dangerous character. They have never acknowledged, but have constantly renounced and defied the Government to which they owe allegiance, and have been all the time in a state of resistance against its authority. They have all the time been endeavoring to subvert it and establish a revolutionary government, under the so-called Topeka Constitution in its stead. Even at this very moment the Topeka Legislature is in session.

Whoever has read the correspondence of Governor Walker with the State Department, recently communicated to the Senate, will be convinced that this picture is not overdrawn. He always protested against the withdrawal of any portion of the military force of the United States from the Territory, deeming its presence absolutely necessary for the preservation of the regular government and the execution of the laws. In his very first dispatch to the Secretary of State, dated June 2, 1857, he says:

"A most alarming movement, however, proceeds from the assembling of the so-called Topeka Legislature, with the view to the enactment of an entire new code of laws. Of course it will be my endeavor to prevent such a result, as it would lead to an inevitable and disastrous collision, and, in fact, renew civil war in Kansas."

This was prevented by the efforts of Governor Walker, but soon he had to send to General Harney to request him to furnish a regiment of dragoons to proceed to the city of Lawrence, and this for the reason that he had received authentic intelligence, verified by his own actual observation, that a dangerous rebellion had occurred, involving open defiance of the laws and the establishment of an insurgent Government in that city.

In the Governor's dispatch of July 15, he informs the Secretary of State that

"The movement in Lawrence was the beginning of a plan, originating in that city, to organize an insurrection throughout the Territory, and especially in all the towns, cities and counties where the Republican Party have a majority. Lawrence is the hot-bed of all abolition movements in this Territory. It is the town established by the abolition societies of the East, and whilst there is a respectable number of people there, it is filled by a considerable number of mercenaries, who are paid by the abolition societies to perpetuate and diffuse agitation throughout Kansas, and prevent the peaceful settlement of this question. Having failed in inducing their own so-called Topeka State Legislature to organize this insurrection, Lawrence has commenced it herself, and if not arrested, rebellion will extend throughout the Territory."

And again: "In order to send this communication immediately by mail, I must close, assuring you that the spirit of rebellion pervades the great mass of the Republican Party of this Territory; instigated, as I entertain no doubt they are, by Eastern societies having in view results most disastrous to the Government and the Union; and that the continued presence of Gen. Harney is indispensable, as was originally stipulated by me, with a large body of dragoons and several batteries."

On the 20th of July, 1857, General Lane, under the authority of the Topeka Convention, undertook, as Gov. Walker says:

"To organize the whole Free-State Party into volunteers, and to take the names of all who refused enrolment. The proposed object was to protect the polls at the election in August of a new insurgent Topeka State Legislature. The object in taking the names of all who refuse enrolment is to terrify the Free-State Conservatives into submission. This is proved by the recent atrocities committed on such men by the Topekaites. The speedy location of large bodies of regular troops here with two batteries, is necessary. The Lawrence insurgents await the developments of this new military organization."

In the Governor's dispatch of July 27, he says: "Lane and his staff everywhere deny the authority of the Territorial laws, and counsel a total disregard of these enactments."

Without making further quotations of a similar character from other dispatches of Governor Walker, it appears by reference to Secretary Stanton's communication to General Cass on the 9th of December last, that the important step of calling the Legislature together was taken after Governor Walker had become satisfied that the election ordered by the Convention on the 21st instant, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed. So intense was the disloyal feeling among the enemies of the Government established by Congress, that an election which afforded them opportunities, if in the majority, of making Kansas a Free State according to their own professed desire, could not be conducted without collision and bloodshed.

The truth is that, until the present moment, the enemies of the existing Government still adhere to their Topeka revolutionary Constitution Government. The very first paragraph of the Message of Governor Robinson, dated the 7th of December, to the Topeka Legislature, now assembled at Lawrence, contains an open defiance of the laws and Constitution of the United States. The Governor says:

"The Convention which framed the Topeka Constitution originated with the people of the Kansas Territory. They have adopted and ratified the same twice by a direct vote; also, indirectly through two elections for State Officers and members of the State Legislature; yet it has pleased the Administration to regard the whole proceeding as revolutionary."

This Topeka Government, adhered to with such treasonable pertinacity, is a Government in direct opposition to the existing Government prescribed and recognized by Congress.

It is usurpation of the same character as it would be for a portion of the people of any State to undertake to establish a separate government within its limits for the purpose of redressing any grievance, real or imaginary, of which they might complain against the legitimate State Government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority and produce universal anarchy.

From this statement of facts the reason becomes palpable why the enemies of the Government authorized by Congress have refused to vote for the delegates to the Kansas Constitutional Convention; and also, afterwards, on the question of Slavery, submitted by it to the people. It is because they have ever refused to sanction or recognize any other Constitution than that framed at Topeka. Had the whole Lecompton Constitution been submitted to the people, the adherents of this organization would doubtless have voted against it, because if successful they would thus have removed the obstacles out of the way of their own revolutionary Constitution. They would have done this not upon the consideration of the merits of the whole or part of the Lecompton Constitution, but simply because they have ever resisted the authority of the Government authorized by Congress, from which it emanated.

Such being the unfortunate condition of affairs in the Territory, what was the right as well as the duty of the law-abiding people? Were they silently and patiently to submit to the Topeka usurpation, or to adopt the necessary measure to establish a Constitution under the authority of the organic law of Congress? That this law recognized the right of the people of the Territory, without an enabling act of Congress, to form a State Constitution, is too clear for argument. For Congress "to leave the people of the Territory perfectly free," in framing their Constitution, "to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," and then to say that they shall not be permitted to proceed and frame the Constitution in their own way, without express authority from Congress, appears to be almost a contradiction of terms. It would be much more plausible to contend that Congress had no power to pass such an enabling act, than to argue that the people of a territory might be kept out of the Union for an indefinite period, and until it might please Congress to permit them to exercise the right of self-government. This would be to adopt not their own way, but the way which Congress might prescribe.

It is impossible that any people could have proceeded with more regularity in the formation of a Constitution than the people of Kansas have done. It was necessary first to ascertain whether it was the desire of the people to be relieved from territorial dependence and establish a State Government. For this purpose the Territorial Legislature, in 1855, passed a law for taking the sense of the people of the Territory upon the expediency of calling a Convention to form a State Constitution. At the general election to be held in October, 1856, the "sense of the people" was accordingly taken, and they decided in favor of a Constitution.

It is true that at this election the enemies of the Territorial Government did not vote, because they were then engaged at Topeka, without the slightest pretext of lawful authority, in framing a Constitution of their own for subverting the Territorial Government.

In pursuance of this decision of the people in favor of the Convention, the Territorial Legislature on the 27th of February, 1857, passed an act for the election of Delegates on the third Monday of June, 1857, to frame a State Constitution. This law is as fair in its provisions as any that ever passed a legislative body for a similar purpose. The right of suffrage at this election is clearly and justly defined. Every *bona fide* citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one, and who had resided therein for three months previous to that date, was entitled to a vote. In order to avoid all interference from neighboring States and Territories with the freedom and fairness of the election, a provision was made for the registry of qualified voters, and pursuant thereof, nine thousand two hundred and fifty-one voters were registered.

Governor Walker did his whole duty in urging all qualified citizens of Kansas to vote at this Election. In his inaugural address on the 27th of May, he informed them that:

"Under our practice, the preliminary act of framing a State Constitution is uniformly performed through the instrumentality of a convention of delegates, chosen by the people themselves. That Convention is now about to be elected by you under the call of the Territorial Legislature, created and still recognized by the authority of Congress, and clothed by it in the comprehensive language of the organic law, with full power to make such an enactment. The Territorial Legislature, then, in assembling this Convention, were fully sustained by the act of Congress, and the authority of the Convention is distinctly recognized in my instructions from the President of the United States."

The Governor also clearly and distinctly informs them what would be the consequences if they did not participate in the election. The people of Kansas, then, he says:

"Are invited by the highest authority known to the Constitution to participate freely and fairly in the election of delegates to frame a Constitution and State Government. The law has performed its entire appropriate function, when it extends to the people the right of suffrage, but it cannot compel the performance of that duty. Throughout the whole Union, however, and wherever free Government prevails, those who abstain from the exercise of the right of suffrage authorize those who do vote to act for them in that contingency, and absentees are as much bound under the law and Constitution, when there is no fraud or violence, by the act of the majority of those who do vote, as if all had participated in the election. Otherwise, as voting must be voluntary, self-government would be impracticable, and monarchy or despotism would remain as the only alternative."

It may also be observed that at this period any hope, if such had existed, that the Topeka Constitution would ever be recognized by Congress, must have been abandoned. Congress had adjourned on the 3d of March previous, having recognized the legal existence of the Territorial Legislature in a variety of forms, which I need not enumerate. Indeed, the Delegate elected to the House of Representatives under a Territorial law had been admitted to a seat and had just completed his term of service the day previous to my inauguration.

This was the propitious moment for settling all the difficulties of Kansas—this the time for abandoning the revolutionary Topeka organization, and for the enemies of the existing government to conform to the laws and unite with its friends in forming a State Constitution. But this they refused to do, and the consequences of their refusal to submit to the lawful authority, and vote at the election for delegates, may yet prove to be of the most deplorable character.

Would that the respect for the laws of the land which so eminently distinguished the men of the past generation could be revived! It is a disregard and violation of law which has for years kept the Territory of Kansas in a state of almost open rebellion against its Government—it is the same spirit which has produced actual rebellion in Utah. Our only safety consists in obedience and conformity to the law. Should a general spirit against its enforcement prevail, this will prove fatal to us as a nation.

We acknowledge no master but law, and should we cut loose from its restraints, and every one do what seemeth good in his own eyes, our case would indeed be hopeless.

The enemies of the Territorial Government determined still to resist the authority of Congress. They refused to vote for the delegates to the Convention, not because, from circumstances which I need not detail, there was an omission to register the comparatively few voters who were inhabitants of certain counties in Kansas in the the early Spring of 1857, but because they had determined, at all hazards, to adhere to their revolutionary organization, and defeat the establishment of any other Constitution than that which they had framed at Topeka. The election was therefore suffered to pass by default, but of this result the qualified electors who refused to vote can never justly complain.

From this review it is manifest that the Lecompton Convention, according to every principle of constitutional law, was legally constituted and invested with power to frame a Constitution. The sacred principle of popular sovereignty has been invoked in favor of the enemies of law and order in Kansas.

But in what manner is popular sovereignty to be exercised in this country, if not through the instrumentality of established law? In certain small Republics of ancient times men did assemble in primary meetings, passed laws, and directed public affairs. In our country this is manifestly impossible. Popular sovereignty can be exercised here only through the ballot, and if the people will refuse the exercise of it in this manner, as they have done in Kansas at the election of delegates, it is not for them to complain that their rights have been violated.

The Kansas Convention, thus lawfully constituted, proceeded to frame a Constitution, and having completed the work, finally adjourned on the 7th of November last. They did not think proper to submit the whole of this Constitution to the popular vote, but did submit the question whether Kansas should be a Free or a Slave State, to the people. This was the question which had convulsed the Union and shaken it to its very centre. This was the question which had lighted the flames of civil war in Kansas and produced dangerous sectional parties throughout the confederacy.

It was of a character so paramount in respect to the condition of Kansas as to rivet the anxious attention of the people of the whole country upon it alone. No person thought of any other question. For my own part, when I instructed Governor Walker in general terms in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, I had no object in view except the all-absorbing question of Slavery. In what manner the people of Kansas might regulate their other concerns was not the subject which attracted my attention. In fact the general provisions of the recent State Constitutions, after an experience of eighty years, are so similar and excellent that it would be difficult to go far wrong at the present day in framing a new Constitution. I then believed, and still believe, that under the Organic act the Kansas Convention were bound to submit this all-important question of Slavery to the people.

It was never my opinion, however, that independently of this act they would have been bound to submit any portion of the Constitution to a popular vote in order to give it validity. Had I entertained such an opinion, this would have been in opposition to many precedents in our history, commencing in the very best age of our Republic. It would have been in opposition to the principle which pervades our institutions, and which is every day carried into practice, that the people have a right to delegate to the representatives chosen by themselves their sovereign power to frame constitutions, enact laws, and perform many other important acts, without requiring that these should be subjected to their subsequent approbation. It would be a most inconvenient limitation of their own power, imposed by the people upon themselves, to exclude them from exercising their sovereignty in any lawful manner which they think proper. It is true that the people of Kansas might, if they had pleased, have required the Convention to submit the constitution to a popular vote, but this they have not done.

The only remedy, therefore, in this case is that which exists in all other similar cases. If the delegates who framed the Kansas Constitution have in any manner violated the will of their constituents, the people always possess the power to change their Constitution or laws according to their own pleasure.

The question of Slavery was submitted to the election of the people on the 21st of December last, in obedience to the mandate of the Constitution. Here again a fair opportunity was presented the adherents of the Topeka Constitution, if they were the majority, to decide this exciting question "in their own way," and thus restore the peace of the distracted Territory; but they again refused to exercise the right of popular sovereignty, and again suffered the election to pass by default.

I heartily rejoice that a wiser and better spirit prevailed among a large majority of these people on the first Monday in January, and that they did on that day vote, under the Lecompton Constitution, for a Governor and other State officers, a member of Congress and members of the Legislature. The election was warmly contested by the parties, and a larger vote polled than at any previous election in the Territory. We may now reasonably hope that the revolutionary Topeka organization will be speedily and finally abandoned, and this will go far towards a final settlement of the unhappy differences in Kansas. If frauds have been committed at this election by one or both parties, the Legislature and people of Kansas, under their Constitution, know how to redress themselves, and punish these detestable but too common crimes without outside interference.

The people of Kansas have, then, "in their own way, and in strict accordance with the Organic act, framed a Constitution and State Government; have submitted the all-important question of Slavery to the people, and have elected a Governor, a member of Congress, members of the State Legislature and other State officers;" and they now ask admission into the Union under this Constitution, republican in its form. It is for Congress to decide whether they will admit or reject the State which has thus been created.

For my own part, I am decidedly in favor of its admission and thus terminating the Kansas question. This will carry out the great principle of non-intervention sanctioned by the organic act, which declares, in express language, in favor of the non-intervention of Congress with Slavery in the States and Territories, leaving the people perfectly free to form and regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. In this manner, by localizing the question of Slavery and confining it to the people who are immediately concerned, every patriot anxiously expected that this question would be banished from the Halls of Congress, where it has always excited a baneful influence throughout the country.

It is proper that I should refer to the election held under the act of the Territorial Legislature on the first Monday of January on the Lecompton Constitution. This election was held after the Territory had been prepared for admission into the Union as a sovereign State, and when no authority existed in the Territorial Legislature which could possibly destroy its existence or change its character. The election, which was peaceably conducted under my instructions, involved strange inconsistencies. A large majority of the persons who voted against the Lecompton Constitution were at the same time and place recognizing its valid existence in the most solid and authentic manner by voting under its provisions. I have yet received no official information of the result of this election.

As a question of expediency, after right has been maintained, it may be wise to reflect upon the benefits to Kansas and the whole country that will result from its immediate admission into the Union as well as the disasters that may follow its reaction. Domestic peace will be the happy consequence of the admission, and that fine Territory, hitherto torn by dissensions, will rapidly increase in population and wealth, and speedily realize the blessing and comfort which follow agricultural and mechanical industry. The people then will be sovereign, and can regulate their affairs in their own way. If the majority of them desire to abolish domestic Slavery within the State, there is no other possible mode by which it can be effected so speedily as by its prompt admission. The will of the majority is supreme and irresistible, when expressed in an orderly and lawful manner. It can unmake Constitutions at pleasure. It would be absurd to say that they can impose fetters upon their own power which they cannot afterwards remove. If they could do this, they might tie their own hands just as well for a hundred as for ten years.

These are the fundamental principles of American freedom, and are recognized, in some form, by every State Constitution, and if Congress, in the act of admission, should think proper to recognize them, I can perceive no objection. This has been done emphatically in the Constitution of Kansas. It declares in its bill of rights that "all political power is inherent in the people"—and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their benefit, and therefore have at all times an inalienable and indefeasible right to alter, reform and abolish their form of government, in such manner as they may think proper. The great State of New-York is at this moment governed under a Constitution framed and established in direct opposition to the mode prescribed by a previous Constitution. If, therefore, a provision changing the Constitution of Kansas after the year 1864 could by possibility be construed into a prohibition to make such change previous to that period of prohibition, it would be wholly unavailing. The Legislature already elected may, at its first session, submit the question to a vote of the people whether they will or not have a Convention to amend their Constitution, and adopt all necessary means for giving effect to the popular will.

It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial tribunal that Slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. Kansas is, therefore, at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina. Without this the equality of the sovereign States composing the Union would be violated, and the use and enjoyment of a territory acquired by the common treasure of all the States would be closed against the people and property of nearly half the members of the Confederacy. Slavery can therefore never be prohibited in Kansas except through the means of a Constitutional provision, and in no other manner can this be obtained so promptly if the majority of the people desire it as by admitting her into the Union under the present Constitution.

On the other hand, should Congress reject the Constitution under the idea of affording the disaffected in Kansas a third opportunity to prohibit Slavery in the State, which they might have done twice before, if in the majority, no man can foretell the consequences. If Congress, for the sake of those men who refused to vote for delegates to the Convention, when they might have excluded Slavery from the Constitution, and who afterwards refused to vote on the 21st of December, when they might, as they claim, have stricken Slavery from the Constitution, should now reject the State because Slavery remains in the Constitution, it is manifest that the agitation upon this subject will be renewed in a more alarming form than it has ever before assumed.

Every patriot in the country had indulged the hope that the Kansas-Nebraska act would have put a final end to the Slavery agitation, at least in Congress, which had for more than twenty years convulsed the country, and endangered the Union. This act involved great and fundamental principles, and, if fairly carried into effect, will settle the question. Should agitation be again revived—should the people of sister States be again estranged from each other with more than their former bitterness—this will arise from a cause, so far as the interests of Kansas are concerned, more trifling and insignificant than has ever stirred the elements of a great people into commotion.

To the people of Kansas the only practical difference between admission or rejection depends simply upon the fact whether they can themselves more speedily change their present Constitution if it does not accord with the will of the majority, or frame a second Constitution to be submitted to Congress hereafter. Even if this were a question of mere expediency and not of right, a small difference of time one way or the other is not of the least importance when contrasted with the evils which must necessarily result to the whole country from the revival of the Slavery agitation.

In considering this question, it should never be forgotten that, in proportion to its insignificance, let the decision be what it may, so far as it may affect a few thousand inhabitants of Kansas, who have from the beginning resisted the Constitution and the laws, for this very reason the rejection of the Constitution will be so much the more keenly felt by the people of fourteen States of the Union, where Slavery is recognized under the Constitution of the United States. Again, the speedy admission of Kansas into the Union will restore peace and quiet to the whole country. Already the affairs of that Territory have engrossed an undue proportion of public attention, and have sadly affected the friendly relations of the people of the States with each other and alarmed the fears of patriots for the safety of the Union. Kansas once admitted the excitement becomes localized and would soon die away for want of outside aliment—and then every difficulty could be settled by the ballot-box.

Besides, and no trifling consideration, I shall then be enabled to withdraw the troops from Kansas and employ them on a service where they are much needed. They have been kept there on the earnest importunity of Governor Walker, to maintain the existence of the Territorial Government and secure the execution of the laws. He considered at least two thousand regular troops, under the command of General Harney, necessary. Acting upon his reliable information, I have been obliged in some degree to interfere with the expedition to Utah in order to keep down the rebellion in Kansas, which has involved very heavy expense to the Government. Kansas once admitted, it is believed there will no longer be occasion there for the troops.

I have thus performed my duty in this important question under a deep sense of my responsibility to God and to the country. My public life will terminate in a brief period, and I have no other object of earthly ambition than to leave my country in a peaceful and prosperous condition, and to live in the affections and respect of my countrymen. The dark and ominous clouds now impending over the Union, I conscientiously believe will be dissipated with honor to every portion of it by the admission of Kansas during the present session of Congress; whereas, if she should be neglected, I greatly fear those clouds will become darker and more ominous than ever yet threatened the Constitution and the Union.

(Signed,) JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. Bigler moved the printing of the Message and its reference to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Trumbull was unwilling to let the matter pass from the consideration of the Senate without remark. He looked upon it as a perverted and incorrect history from beginning to end, of the difficulties in Kansas. Even from the imperfect hearing of it as read by the Clerk, it was inconsistent with itself. The President recommended that Kansas be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution, on the ground even of its violation of the will of the people, and the Legislature which convenes under that Constitution, which may provide for its change, and yet the author of that declaration tells you that the election to determine whether the people would have the Constitution or not is a nullity. He takes the ground that the people have no authority to prevent it from going into force, and yet have the power, after it goes into force, to change it. Upon what principle can such a doctrine be maintained? There was no usurpation in Kansas further than that committed by the President and the army in that Territory. The army had been employed there without the authority of law, and he quoted from the record to prove the latter assertion. He commented on the Nebraska bill, arguing that the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution would be a violation of the principles of that act, according to a fair construction of its provisions.

Mr. Douglas should reserve any reply which he might have to make to what his colleague had said relative to the Nebraska bill until a future occasion. He should at all times hold himself ready to vindicate the principles of that bill from all assaults, no matter from what quarter they might come. He would not now go into an argument relative to the questions raised by the Message. His opinions had been clearly expressed on all the matters on previous occasions. He thought the better course would be to refer the Message at once to the Committee on Territories, where all the disputed questions of fact could be examined before it should come before the Senate for action. Hoping that course would be adopted, he would ask leave to present a remonstrance signed by certain gentlemen, as the Governor and State officers of Kansas, protesting against the reception of that State into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. Toombs said that but for the character of the assault which Mr. Trumbull thought proper to make on the Message, he would have been content to let it go to the country and vindicate itself, but such had been the nature of that assault that he felt it to be a duty to take the opportunity to express his hearty coöperation in that policy which the President had vindicated, and at the same time express his gratification at the signal ability and power with which the principle lying at the bottom of that policy has been presented to the American people by their Chief Magistrate; who recommends the admission of Kansas under the Constitution just transmitted. Upon the point that Kansas shall be admitted into the Union as a State all the people of the Territory, of both parties and both houses of Congress, were agreed. A large portion of the people of Kansas, said to be a majority by the Republicans, nearly three years ago, formed the instrument known as the Topeka Constitution, and asked for admission into the Union under it. Then there could be no objection on the ground that the inhabitants of Kansas do not desire a State Government. But while the Topeka movement was without the sanction of law and in opposition to law, the Lecompton Convention met, in pursuance of an act of territorial legislation, embodying the will of the people.

The Lecompton Constitution is clothed with legality, while the Topeka Constitution was made in defiance of the laws of the land. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, gave notice that he will to-morrow move to take up the contested election case of Vallandigham against Campbell, in order to dispose of the preliminary questions involved therein.

The House resumed the consideration of the Printing Deficiency bill.

The House spent several hours in consideration o the bill which appropriated $790,000, and after amending, rejected it—67 against 135.

The President's Message was received and read.

Mr. Stephens moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Territories, and as the hour was late (now 4 o'clock) he thought it better to adjourn.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, hoped that the House would not adjourn.

Mr. Grow and Mr. Hughes struggled for the floor, which was accorded to the latter.

Mr. Harris wished to submit another motion. It was proper it should be made.

A Voice—It's for a Select Committee to consider the Message.

Mr. Hughes refused to yield the floor.

Mr. Harris—Very well, we'll all have a show at this thing in a very short time.

Mr. Grow said if Mr. Hughes did not want to speak now let him yield the floor that others might express their views.

Much confusion and excitement prevailed.

Mr. Washburne, of Maine—I want to say a few words now, myself.

Mr. Hughes yielded the floor to

Mr. Letcher, who made a motion to adjourn—not carried—ayes, 105; noes, 109, the friends of the Lecompton Constitution generally voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Harris again made an ineffectual appeal to Mr. Hughes to yield the floor.

There were impatient cries for the reading of Mr. Harris' proposition.

Mr. Hughes wanted Mr. Harris to indicate what it was.

Mr. Harris complained of want of courtesy on the part of the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. McQueen objected to Mr. Hughes yielding the floor, and was called to order from the opposite side of the Hall.

Mr. Hughes submitted a resolution, proposing to submit the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen to report on the propriety and expediency of the admission of Kansas into the Union, with the power to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Bocock moved an adjournment. Negatived by seven votes.

Mr. Barksdale wanted Mr. Hughes to yield the floor for a motion for call of the House.

[Cries for Hughes to go on with his remarks.]

Mr. Hughes owed it to himself to place himself right. An adjournment was a matter of indifference to him. He did not wish to detain the House against their will. As to the request of the gentleman from Illinois to yield the floor, he simply asked first to be informed what the nature of the proposition was, and to such request he received no answer; fearing that he misunderstood the gentleman, he took the trouble to go to his seat, and there found his understanding correct.

Mr. Harris replied that he did not desire the gentleman's approbation of the proposition he wished to offer.

Mr. Hughes—Will you inform me what it is?

Mr. Harris—That's my business.

Mr. Hughes—The gentleman asked my courtesy, and——

Mr. Harris—I ask no courtesy of you.

Mr. Hughes—And I ask none of you. [Calls of "Order."]

Amid much excitement, the Speaker asked gentlemen standing to resume their seats, and knocked with his hammer till they did so.

Mr. Hughes modified his resolution so as to simply refer the Message to a Select Committee of thirteen, without instructions. If such Committee be appointed, he did not wish to be its Chairman. He asked leave to print some remarks in reference to some affairs of his own State without speaking them.

Mr. Davis of Ind., objected.

Mr. Hughes—I hope hereafter to hear nothing more about courtesy after this objection by my colleague. He proceeded to speak of frauds in the ballot-box in '56 by the same Republican Party—which now professes so much love for the Union, the sacred rights of the people, and freedom of election.

Mr. Grow called him to order. Frauds in Indiana had nothing to do with this question, but frauds in Kansas have.

The Speaker said Mr. Hughes had not proceeded far enough to enable him to decide whether his remarks were irrelevant or not.

Mr. Humphrey Marshall was satisfied that no good could grow out of these proceeding, and appealed to the House to adjourn.

Mr. Groesbeck hoped that Mr. Hughes would not be interrupted, but allowed to have his full time.

Mr. Hughes spoke of mischievous fanaticism which incites to anarchy, and of General Jim Lane as having been present in the Indiana Legislature, to direct Republicans what course they should pursue in practicing these frauds similar to those enacted in Kansas by the same party which was composed of renegade Democrats, Abolitionists, Maine-law fanatics, political creatures, and strong-minded women. He must decline to march in that army or follow the tribe. After passing a brief eulogy on the President and his Cabinet, he referred to the Kansas-Nebraska act in justification of the course of the Lecompton Convention, and fully indorsed the positions assumed in the Message.

Mr. Harris, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the Message of the President, and the Lecompton Constitution be referred to a Select Committee of thirteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, to inquire into all facts connected with said Constitution; and the laws, if any, under which the Convention was held, and if so, whether the provisions of the laws were complied with. Also, whether said Constitution provides for a republican form of government; and whether the population be sufficient for a representative in Congress under the present ratio; and whether the Constitution is satisfactory to the majority of the legal voters in Kansas. Also, to ascertain the number of votes cast for the Constitution; the places where cast in each county; the census or registration under which the election of delegates was held, and whether the same was just and fair, and in compliance with law; with all other matters bearing on the subject.

Pending which proposition the House adjourned.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER REFUSED A TRIAL—ARRIVAL OF COL. ANDERSON AND HIS MEN.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 1.

Mr. William Walker appeared before the United States District Court this morning, when Judge McCaleb said there was nothing against him, the Grand Jury having refused to find a bill against him. Walker then asked to be put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws, which the Judge refused, as the District-Attorney said there was nothing against him, unless new instructions were received from Washington.

Colonel Frank Anderson and his party arrived here to-day from Key West in the custody of the United States Marshal, but have been released on parole until to-morrow morning. They all loudly complain of the unjust treatment of Commodore Paulding and Captain Sands. General Walker has gone to Nashville.

Democratic County Convention in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Democratic County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention, after a session of seven hours effected an organization, Thomas H. Forsyth being elected President by a majority of two. There was great confusion throughout the session. The contest was principally between the friends of Sharswood and Porter, for Supreme Judge. Mr. Forsyth is considered a friend of Mr. Sharswood, the Administration candidate.

Fires.

BURNING OF AN INFIRMARY.

Cleveland, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Ashtabula County Infirmary, at Kingsville, was burned to-night, having been set on fire by an inmate. One life was lost, and sixty paupers rendered homeless.

FIRES IN NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Monday, Feb. 1.

On Sunday morning a large fire occurred, consuming the Magazine-street Market and some adjacent stores, and causing a loss of over $50,000.

Another fire took place this morning in Canal-street. Both are supposed to be the work of incendiaries, and the loss in either case is mainly covered by insurance.

BURNING OF A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

Watertown, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The High-school building in this place was nearly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon, but although considerable alarm and confusion prevailed, all the scholars escaped uninjured.

Municipal Election in Lancaster, Penn.

Lancaster, Penn., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Thomas H. Burrows, the Anti-Lecompton Convention candidate, has been elected Mayor of this place by a majority of 25 over Zimmerman, Buchanan Democrat.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Case No. 57—Gilbert L. Thompson *vs.* Shelden Withers & Co. Argued on both sides.

No. 58—Timothy S. Goodman *vs.* John Simonds. Argued for the plaintiff. Submitted on printed argument for the defendant.

Meeting of Board of Directors of the Central Railroad.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Board of Directors of the Central Railroad met here at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on the 20th inst.

The Western Bank of Springfield.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Arrangements have been made by the Western Bank, of this city, to redeem its bills at par at the Chicopee Bank, on and after Feb. 3, inst.

The Eastern Trains—Suicide.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Norwich steamboat train arrived here this afternoon, and the Fall River and Stonington trains about 8 o'clock this evening.

Joseph Libby, a broker here, drowned himself today by jumping off one of the wharves. He had been suffering from illness for several days.

FINANCE.

Letter on the Crisis and its Causes.

STRANRAER, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe in a late number of your paper a paragraph in which you say that the most humiliating feature of the present crisis is the stupidity and misconception which exist as to its causes.

The London *Times*, which is read by everybody, and governs our opinions more than we suppose, is the great cause of misconception on this side of the water. Nobody dares find fault with our present system without the *Times* coming down upon him as a fool, or thief, or pickpocket.

In America, you are a step in advance of us by your paper currency, and I am in hopes of seeing a perfect system with you long before we get over our privileged prejudices. The present sad crisis is, however, opening the eyes of some of our most intelligent merchants, and I should not be surprised to find them taking some united measures to effect a reform.

Allow me to bring before you a proposition which I have just brought before our Government, and which, I believe, would secure against the recurrence of these sad money convulsions. I hold that the whole evil is *in the bullion trade*. I inclose a letter I have just written to Mr. WILSON, of the Treasury, which will explain to you my plan of reform, upon the efficiency of which I could stake my life.

If you would adopt my plan of *indirect* convertibility, which would be, in effect, to the holders of notes exactly the same as *direct* convertibility, our system would be perfect, at least with some regulation as to exchanges of notes. My plan would give such safety to the banks that suspensions could not happen, and banks would be so safe that nobody would fear to invest as shareholders in great banks in place of depositors, and the small banks would be swallowed up.

Your obedient servant, GEO. GUTHRIE.

The Commercial Crisis—Its Cause and Cure.

To James Wilson, Esq., M. P.

REPHAD, Stranraer, Tuesday, Dec. 1, 1857.

SIR: In July last, I had the pleasure of seeing you at the Treasury, and then tendered, through you, to the Select Committee on Banking and Currency, notes of evidence on that subject, of which I now beg to remind you by inclosing a copy. Events since that time have elucidated and confirmed the soundness and importance of the reform I proposed, inciting me to impress upon you even more earnestly its serious consideration.

Attention has been distracted from the real sources of monetary disturbance by the controversy about the Bank Charter act of 1844. That act, like all mere expediency measures, cannot be defended on principle, and it has probably done more harm than good; but money convulsions came at short intervals before the act of 1844, and they would recur although it were abrogated to-morrow. The NEW-YORK TIMES refers to "the stupidity and misconception and confusion of ideas which prevail as to the causes of this crisis, as its most humiliating feature." If intelligent mercantile men would throw aside the despotic influence of the London *Times*, and the sophistries with which the subject of the currency has been surrounded, they would soon discover the real source and proper remedy of such monetary disturbances as we have been passing through.

The public have hitherto seen this question only through the columns of the *Times*, the organ, and, it is said, to some extent, the property of the great bullionist, who has become a Crœsus under the present currency system; and Sir ROBERT PEEL saw his facts through the eyes of one or two London bankers. The mercantile public are at present disposed to question these authorities, and look with confidence and hope to you as a member of the Government, interested only in the general good, and possessing within yourself a thorough practical knowledge of the subject of banking and currency. The principles laid down in your work are universally approved of by the most intelligent business men, and the proposition of reform which I wish to press upon your consideration is not only perfectly consistent with these principles, but is simply a practical application of them. May I therefore earnestly entreat your patient consideration of a very short statement of my proposed reform, in which I believe you will find only your own principles embodied.

I will distinctly show that monetary convulsions arise entirely from the derangement of *the bullion trade*, created by our banking and currency laws.

All understand the beautiful mercantile principle which regulates the supply and price of ordinary commodities under a system of Free-Trade. Supply and price mutually and steadily regulate each other as upon a balance. Under Free-Trade a very slight vibration of the balance affects the supply and price over the world, infallibly preventing any great depression or elevation of supply or price over so broad a surface. While this simple and most effective regulator is applicable to every other commodity, it is not so to Gold, but if so applied, I hold it would give steadiness to the value of gold as our standard of value, and prevent those great money convulsions which periodically afflict the world.

To the proper working of the important mercantile principle referred to, some conditions are essential, and these naturally attend it if left to work itself without legislative interference. It is essential—

1. That all parties shall have equal freedom to purchase any commodity, and that no exclusive privileges shall be given to any company or individual to deal in it. In short, there ought to be no monopoly.

2. A general system of *barter* would not show a quotable price for any article, and would not give facilities for the operation of the above principle of trade. Every commodity should be appreciable in some one measure of value, by which it can be the subject of purchase and sale, and from which its price can be known.

I shall not here enter fully into the question of monopoly, which is now admitted on all hands to be evil; but the monoply of the Bank of England, it will be found, is quite incompatible with a sound state of the bullion trade.

With regard to the second condition required for the proper working of the mercantile principle above referred to, gold is not at present subject to it, and stands in quite an anomalous position.

While gold or money measures the value of all other commodities, and by price gives steadiness to their supply, its own value is not at present indicated or measured by any one commodity, and is only most imperfectly estimated by a general comparison with *all* other commodities. While everything else can be purchased by means of gold there is no medium by which gold itself can be purchased in this country, and it can, strictly speaking, only be bartered against all other commodities. It is clear that gold or money cannot be purchased by money any more than wheat could be purchased by wheat. A pound sterling is only a certain weight of gold, and it is, therefore, quite impossible to say exactly, or to quote in the *Prices Current* what is the value of gold; we cannot even make an approximate estimate of its value. Interest is merely its hire *Price*, therefore, does not regulate the supply of gold as of other articles, and hence the derangement of the bullion trade.

A large and continued importation of gold ought, no doubt, in time, by barter, to raise the price of all other commodities, and so lower the value of gold; and the export of gold ought, in like manner, in time, to lower the price of other commodities, and correspondingly raise the value of gold, and thereby check exportation. But this may be counteracted, as of late, by special circumstances, and at best does not operate till the capitalist dealing in gold has accomplished his objects and pocketed his profits. The effect follows, rather than accompanies, the transaction in gold, and in practice this principle of barter has notoriously not had the effect upon the supply and value of gold that price and the open act of purchase has upon other articles. Sir ROBERT PEEL felt this, and the Bank Act was framed to make the principle work more quickly and surely as the very basis of the currency system. Sir ROBERT, in supporting that act before the House of Commons, asserted that in an efflux of bullion the bank should contract the circulation, and with an influx they should again expand it, and thereby regulate the foreign exchanges. But this leading principle of the Currency Doctors of 1844 has in practice proved in a great measure inoperative, and it is curious to find the *Times* and other friends of the system now upholding the Bank act on totally different grounds. They now hold that the only means to prevent gold from leaving the country when it is dearer abroad, is to raise the rate of interest or hire. Just suppose ships or horses to be similarly situated, and that the only way to counteract a foreign demand for these were to double or treble freights in this country, or to raise the rate of posting from 1s. 6d. to 3s., 4s. or 5s. per mile. The absurdity of such a state of matters would be evident to us, because we are accustomed to see the supply of ships and horses regulated by price, and not by the rates of hire; but it would not be more absurd than to try, as we do, to regulate the supply of gold by hire.

The inefficacy for good, and the serious efficiency for evil, of attempting to regulate the supply of gold by interest or hire, in place of price, has been recently strongly exhibited. It is curious, but true, that the extraordinary supply of gold from California and Australia has led to the present scarcity of gold for money. The importation of gold stimulating trade and manufactures gradually raised the price of British commodities, and, of course, correspondingly lowered the value of gold in this country. Our cheap gold began to flow from us in a continuous stream to other markets, where it was dearer; for a mountain of any commodity in general use, if cheap in any country, would soon dissolve and flow over the world. The Bank saw this going on, and attempted to check it by raising the rate of interest, but this, although persevered in for months, and even for years, was, in a great measure, ineffectual. Trade continued flourishing in spite of the efforts of the Bank to check it. The price of British commodities continued to get higher and higher, while gold, the measure of price of other commodities, of course became correspondingly lower, and still left us. At last some desperate effort was required to keep gold in the country, and save the credit of the Bank of England; and, by a rapid start of interest from 6 to 7, 8, 9 and 10 per cent., the Bank was at last enabled to create a panic, destroying all confidence, and, with the ruin of some of our oldest and most substantial mercantile houses, British commodities were forced upon the market at enormous sacrifices, *prices came down*, and, of course, the value of gold has at last been correspondingly raised to stop its export. It was not the rate of interest, but the panic and general want of confidence, which brought about this result, and at what a sacrifice of mercantile capital, and what amount of misery to the anxious households of merchants, as well as to the starving families of discharged operatives, it is melancholy to think.

I have held for the last ten years that there is a perfect remedy for these evils, and it is simply to take the commodity gold from its present anomalous position, and to subject it to the same mercantile principles which so steadily regulate the supply and price of all other articles.

I would place the Currency on such a footing that the importer of gold could not, either through the Bank or through the circulation, force his commodity on the country without an actual sale; and, on the other hand, that the exporter of gold could not obtain it from the holder except by an actual purchase, at a price for which the holder is willing to give it. Subject to these ordinary principles of trade, gold would be steady in its value, and much more suitable for the standard of value.

I will now show how this can be worked out by a very simple arrangement. Gold is at present the single measure of value in this country for all other commodities. The first step is to subject gold in all its transmissions to be bought and sold like other articles, through some one suitable medium. This I would propose to be Government Stock, or Stock of any kind which the holder of gold would choose to take for it. Of course when gold is plentiful it would take less Stock to purchase it. If gold were scarce it would take more, and holders would give gold only for Stock at a very low figure, which would at once check its exportation, and induce capitalists to invest it in this country. If gold became a drug it would be taken by the banks or gold merchants, only at such a high price of British Stocks as might force the gold merchants to seek another market, and send it over the world. But the supply and price of gold thus naturally regulating each other, we should have no such extremes as we have been accustomed to, and the Money Market and the Stock Market would both be more steady.

It is quite evident that so long as gold forms a part of our circulation, it will pass to us and from us by a law of its own, and cannot be made subject to ordinary mercantile principles. No article of trade in its *ipsa corpora* should be current passing from hand to hand, at a conventional price, without going through the restraining and governing operation of purchase and sale. A merchant's bill for £50 indorsed, or a banker's note of £1 to bearer, may equally and naturally pass current; but the passing of the goods they represent, whether iron or gold, from hand to hand at a conventional price, is in both cases equally inconsistent with commercial principles and convenience.

But to any intelligent person acquainted with the management of business in Scotland, it will not be a startling proposition, that the business of a country may be carried on by a purely paper circulation, based upon a metallic standard. During many years gold was never seen in Scotland, and not desired; and the most unscrupulous supporter of a gold currency will not venture to assert that under the Scotch system of competing issues there was ever depreciation or over-issue of Scotch Notes. I would propose to introduce into England the £1-note circulation, which has worked so well in Scotland, and exclude gold altogether from circulation, which is absolutely necessary to make it a marketable commodity and a steady standard of value.

It is now generally admitted that if bank-notes can be *directly* converted into gold, depreciation is impossible; and it is equally clear that if they can be *indirectly* and instantly converted into gold, the result would be precisely the same. I propose that the paper circulation shall be converted into gold indirectly by the issuer being bound to give for each £1 note as much Government or other stock as will *produce* to the holder at the instant in the Stock Market 0.25682 ounces of gold.

Under this arrangement the holder of gold would not be obliged to part with it except for a value in Stock which he is willing to take, while the issuer of notes would in effect be still bound to find the gold for them, with this important difference that the Banks or holders of gold would soon check any excessive drain by the increasing price in Stock which they would exact for it.

Thus suppose the monopoly of the Bank of England be done away with, and that the great London Banks would issue notes along with the Bank of England upon equal terms, viz., that the notes of all Banking Companies, who hold gold and stock, in such proportions as they find convenient *to the full amount of their circulation*, should be a legal tender over the United Kingdom, these securities being primarily liable for the issues. The practical result would be that all the great London Banks would be holders of gold and stock, adding to their store of gold when it is cheap by taking it in for Government Stock at say £100, or £102, and again giving it out for Stock at 95 or 90 as the demand for gold may enable them to sell it; thus regulating *supply and price* as in a balance, in the same way as already shown now takes place with respect to all other articles of trade.

I hope I have made it clear to you that the present crisis arises simply *from the unsound state of the bullion trade*, and that what I propose would give steadiness to the price and supply of bullion, and also to the money market; but, offering my proposition as a remedy for the greatest evil of the present age, I trust you will allow me the earliest opportunity of answering any objections that may occur to you, and of explaining the scheme in detail to you, and to the Select Committee of Inquiry if reappointed at the opening of Parliament.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
GEO. GUTHRIE.

Right Hon. JAMES WILSON, Esq., M. P., &c., &c.

MISS HOSMER, THE SCULPTOR.—Miss HOSMER seems younger than her years. She is small and rather slight, yet looks vigorous and muscular. She is a bundle of healthy nerves, energy and will. She has a fine, strong head, carried with infinite spirit, and crowned with beautiful hair, short and curling. Her face is delicate, fresh and piquant, but full of force and character. Her style of dress is slightly on the masculine order, but neat and peculiarly in keeping with her profession. In manner and conversation she is the furthest possible removed from a conventional, fine lady, yet neither is she coarse nor unwomanly.

Miss HOSMER'S early education was peculiar, and had much to do not only with the moulding of her character and the formation of her tastes, but with fitting her for her present unique and arduous life. Her father, Dr. HOSMER, a man of unusual talent and force of character, having lost his wife and eldest daughters by consumption, resolved to devote himself to the perfect physical education of his last child, his little daughter HARRIET, who seemed to have inherited her mother's delicacy of constitution. He took her out into the fields, by the river side, and sea side; he let her run wild among the hills, inured her to sun and storm; taught her to ride, drive, hunt, row, fish, skate and swim. In all out-door sports and exercises she became a proficient, and, as a matter of course, grew up strong and vigorous. She is remarkable for her power of endurance, for steadiness of nerve and courage. She is not only the bravest woman I have ever met, but I know no man more utterly fearless than she.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

Departure of the British Minister—Recall of Mr. Spence—Missionary Interests.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Dec. 15, 1857.

The current topics of the day at present here, are the departure of the English Minister, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, which took place on Saturday last, after a residence of many years in this country, and that of Hon. CARROLL SPENCE, our Minister resident for the last four years. Their absence will be deeply felt by their respective communities, although it is supposed by some that the English Ambassador will return after a few months. The general opinion is, however, that he has taken the final leave of his post here in order to leave the field open for a fair discussion of the question of the Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, in which the English have heretofore taken a very active part, from which they cannot recede while Lord STRATFORD is Ambassador.

All Americans here will be greatly affected by the loss of Hon. C. SPENCE, who, during the course of his ministry here, has protected their interests with so much courage and fidelity as to endear himself to us in no small degree. The Missionary interest in the Turkish Empire is very extensive and yearly increasing, and it needs some one of great firmness of character to contend properly for those principles which the bigotry of the Turks is so slow to allow. The commercial interests are also increasing largely, and the same steady perseverance and firmness is wanting to compel adherence to treaty stipulations. It is sincerely to be hoped that our Government may appoint some one here who is worthy to fill the place of the Honorable Minister who to-day vacates it. Mr. SPENCE took his leave of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, a day or two since, and it is said was received most kindly and graciously by him. The relations between our country and Turkey are likely to be more closely cemented than ever before, as the Sultan is about to send a deputation to America for the purpose of having built a vessel-of-war of 130 guns. He seems to have revived the recollections of his earlier days, when his father, the Sultan MAHMOUD, had Mr. ECKFORD, an American, at the head of his construction, and specimens of whose handiwork were, until recently, when blown up at Sinope, floating in Turkish waters. He sends now MEHAMET PASHA, SULEYMAN EFFENDI, HASSAN EFFENDI and SADIK EFFENDI to make arrangements for the construction of this new one. She is to be called after the Sultan, the *Abdul Medjid*, and I hope that our friends across the waters will send a ship worthy of the name, and which we, as Americans here, can look upon with pride as a specimen of the workmanship of our countrymen. This will tend vastly to raise us in the estimation of the Turkish Government, and to enhance still more that steadily increasing influence which our nation is gaining in the East. The Honorable FERDINAND LESSEPS is at present here from France for the purpose of enlisting the different Legations and the Turkish Government in a project for the construction of a Canal through the Isthmus of Suez. Such a Canal would open a vast Commerce and lead to great results to all the world. The English, however, have already, in anticipation of its conclusion, seized upon and commenced fortifying two islands which guard the entrance to the Red Sea, in order that they may control the trade notwithstanding the Canal. There is no doubt of the ultimate success of the plan, though it will require a long time to obtain the unanimous consent necessary.

The Sultan has been pleased to confer the decoration of the Medjidie of the third class upon Lieutenant-Colonel C. CARROLL TEVIS, an American educated at West Point, for distinguished services during the late war, especially upon the field of Kars. Also, upon the American Harbor-Master, that of fourth class, for his exertions in expediting supplies carried by American vessels for the Allied troops, and has granted him, also, a name for a new village which he has recently founded. These things being borne in mind by the Sultan, are an evidence that he regards with increasing favor the advance of proper principles in his Empire, and the decrease of that bigotry which, thirty years ago, would have scouted the idea of receiving assistance from a foreigner, much less rewarding him for it.

In leaving us Mr. SPENCE leaves in charge of the Legation Mr. JOHN P. BROWN, Consul-General, who has been known to the Americans here for the last 25 years or more, as an excellent and efficient officer, and who we all feel assured will look well after us. So that, as we watch with regret the receding form of the steamer which bears away from us our former protector, we turn with confidence to our present one, sure that that confidence is not misplaced. More anon if this suits.

Yours truly, ORIENT.

News of Foreign Literature and Art.

Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE, the distinguished painter, has succeeded in purchasing for the British National Gallery a most valuable collection of paintings by the early Tuscan masters. The purchase consists of 22 pictures, by Cimabue, Giotto, Duccio, Segna di Duccio, the priest Emanuel, (a great artist,) Taddeo Gaddi, Spinello Aritino, Jacopo di Casentino, Andrea Orgagna, Fra Angelico Gentile da Fabriano, Pietro della Francesca, Andre del Castagno, Filippo Lippi, Masalino da Panicale, Filippino Lippi, Paolo Uccello, Andrea Montegna and Margheritone d'Arezzo. If we take into account the separate compartments into which the pictures are divided, the number would be much greater. This entire collection has been bought for the wonderfully small sum of £7,000 It is notorious that for one picture alone in the set—the Orgagna—12,000 scudi, or nearly half that sum, was not long ago offered in vain by a great Muscovite millionaire. The reluctance of the proprietors to part with any of the works separately—a reluctance which it has cost Sir CHARLES EASTLAKE two years of hard battling and bargaining to overcome—was, it is said, the cause of the refusal.

The London *Athenæum* gives some interesting particulars concerning Madame IDA PFEIFFER'S visit to Madagascar and its sudden close. It seems that at first she was received with every mark of favor by Queen RANAVALONA, but unfortunately, the mind of that capricious monarch became possessed of the idea that Madame PFEIFFER and her traveling companion were endeavoring to procure her dethronement, and of placing another on the throne. Her kindness at once changed, and she ordered the expulsion of Madame PFEIFFER, with severe threats if she dared to remain on the island. After great difficulty, Madame PFEIFFER reached the sea-coast, and embarked again for the Mauritius. She had caught the terrible Madagascar fever, and was seriously ill after her arrival at Port Louis. Thanks to the climate of that island, and to the kindness of her friends at Vacoa, she was quite convalescent at the departure of the last overland mail, on the 14th November. Madame PFEIFFER was then meditating a voyage to Australia.

Psyllography is the name of a new branch of art that has recently acquired great development in Paris. It consists simply in cutting out sheets of black paper in such a way as to make it into a picture—figures of landscapes—which has all the finish of an engraving by the best masters. It appears that psyllography is a German discovery, its Columbus being one Herr SCHMIDT, who, armed with a pair of scissors and a sheet of paper, is able to reproduce the most complicated landscape; great improvements have been introduced by M. MURATIRI, an Italian, who has just arrived in Paris from Ravenna, whose scissors are far more skillful, according to competent judges, than the brush and pencil of many a limner.

The Royal Academy of Stockholm has recently awarded a prize to Prince OSCAR, the author of a poem on the Swedish Fleet. The sitting was attended by the Queen mother, the Prince Regent, and all the other members of the Royal family.

The *Memoirs of Beranger*, written by himself, have just been translated into English. In this account of his life the poet tells the story of his early years. His life, he says, is the fairest commentary on his songs—therefore, he writes it. The charm of the narrative is altogether fresh. It includes a variety of *chansons* now first printed, touching closely on the personal history of which they form a part, shrewd sayings, and, as the field of action in life widens, many sketches of cotemporaries and free judgments upon men and things. What are our publishers about that they have not taken up a book which will be so universally popular?

A gentleman, named ALLEN, has invented an electro-magnetic engine, which is said to furnish a motive power more economical than steam. France holds out a reward of $10,000 to any one who can produce an electro-motive engine which shall only consume 19 ounces of zinc per horse-power per hour, and Mr. ALLEN'S machine will, it is believed, carry off this prize.

FERDINAND HILLER'S new oratorio, "Saul," has been recently performed at Cologne, for the first time, and achieved a brilliant success. The oratorio contains no less than fifty pieces. It is pronounced appropriate in text, rich in imaginative power, and filled with decided evidence of a masterly musical knowledge.

The most successful recent event in the musical world of Paris, is the production of a new opera, entitled "Le Carnival of Venis," by AMBROISE THOMAS.

A monument to SILVIO PELLICO is about to be erected at Palazzo, in Piedmont, his native place. The municipality of the town has agreed to defray the expense.

FRANCIS DAVIS, better known as "the Belfast man," and a lyrist of considerable talent, has been placed on the Government Literary Fund for a pension of £50 a year.

Mr. VILLEMAIN is about to publish memoirs of Chateaubriand, Burke, Fox, Lord Canning, Lord Grey, Saisné, De Ferres, Royard, Collard, and other celebrities.

Miss KAVANAGH is again about to appear before the public with a new three-volume novel entitled *Adèle*.

Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR has the following dedication in a new work with a quaint title which he has just published:

> "*W. S. Landor to L. Kossuth, President of Hungary:*
> At your gate I lay my fagot of *Dry Sticks*, and go away. I offended you by attempting to bring fortune thither, whom I never solicited to favor me personally. My zeal was inconsiderate, but, perhaps, it ought to have offended less that lofty pride to which alone I was ever obsequious. Permit me to offer the only amends I can—permit me to show my respect and reverence toward the man who has worthily occupied a higher station than any one in this country can attain. The eloquence of MILTON and DEMOSTHENES failed in the support of their cause—the same cause and the same eloquence as yours. Supply me with your English, and I may be able at last to express my veneration of your virtues."

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

GORGEOUS DRESSES AT THE FRENCH COURT.—A Paris letter, in the *Independance* of Brussels, gives some details of the ladies' dresses at the late reception at Court: "The Empress wore a crimson velvet mantle, embroidered with gold, and Her Majesty was positively dazzling with diamonds. Contrary to the custom observed last year, Her Majesty had no one to bear her train. Among the ladies present, the toilettes were especially remarked of Mrs. BARING, sister of the Duke DE BASSANO, who had a dress and court-mantle of *moire antique* of pale green; the Duchess D'ISTRIE, a dress shot with silver, edged with red, and a rose-colored mantle; Mme. POUJADE, niece of the Caimacan of Wallachia, a dress of blue satin, and a mantle of the same material, ornamented with bouquets of flowers and cherries, which produced a charming effect; and the Baroness DE BRIGODE, a white satin dress and mantle of great elegance."

LETTER FROM SMITH O'BRIEN ON ANCIENT IRISH HEROES.—The Mayor and Corporation of Limerick have decided upon erecting a statue to the memory of General SARSFIELD, who, on behalf of King JAMES, defended Limerick against WILLIAM III. At a recent meeting of the Corporation, the Mayor said that he had received a letter from Mr. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN relative to the contemplated testimonial to that brave and chivalrous Irishman and defender of Limerick, the immortal SARSFIELD, and with the permission of the council he would read that letter. [Hear, hear.]

The Mayor then read the following letter:

CAHERMOYLE, Newcastle West, Jan. 2, 1858.

MY DEAR GABBETT: I am delighted to perceive that the first act of your mayoralty has been the offer of a tribute in commemoration of Irish valor and of Irish patriotism. You could not have inaugurated the year 1858 with any proceeding more worthy of the ancient city of which you are now chief magistrate, than by laying the foundation of a testimonial in honor of one of its most heroic defenders.

You will much oblige me by enrolling my name for a subscription of £5 to the Sarsfield testimonial.

Believe me, with much respect, very sincerely yours.
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

EXTRAORDINARY ANIMAL.—There is, at present, in the possession of Mr. GEORGE MERRIFIELD, of Clifton, England, the most extraordinary living animal ever known—a double sheep—measuring more than six feet in length, three years old and perfectly healthy. It appears that the animal was purchased of a gentleman farmer (who bred it) by Mr. MERRIFIELD some months since, for a considerable sum, intending to exhibit it at the Smithfield Cattle Show, but the rules of that Society do not admit such animals.

A TREMENDOUS IDEA.—A member of the Académie des Sciences of Paris, who is also an eminent chemist, has invented an apparatus which he thinks will enable human beings to breathe as freely at the bottom of the sea as on the surface of the earth. He proposes to form an association for collecting all the treasures now lying at the bottom of the ocean, and estimates at about £800,000,000 sterling the harvest of treasure to be gleaned on the route between England and India only.

DANGERS OF THE RED PETTICOAT.—Three ladies, says an English paper, were last week walking on the Newmarket-road, two of them exhibiting the favorite under-garment of the day, when the ire of a passing bullock was excited by the glaring color, and he made a dash at the party. The offending ladies succeeded in evading him, but their companion, though in a more sombre garb, was lifted upon a gate by the beast, but sustained no injury beyond the fright.

MORE DEMAND FOR NEGROES.—The Council-General of Guadaloupe has just voted an address to the French Ministry of Marine and Colonies, praying the Imperial Government to furnish that Island with 10,000 fresh immigrants; and with a view to pay for their introduction, has laid an additional duty on the admission of tobacco.

VALUE OF A YOUNG LADY'S TEETH.—The Paris Courts value a young lady's teeth at 8,000 francs. An English governess was recently knocked down by a carriage and lost by the accident all her teeth. She brought an action of damages and the tribunal awarded her the above amount.

PERPETUATION OF THE AUSTRIAN DYNASTY.—The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "It is stated in the city as a positive fact that there is again a prospect of the Empress giving an heir to the throne, but the report cannot possibly be correct, for Her Majesty daily passes some hours in the saddle."

ANECDOTE OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The following anecdote is related of the Princess Royal, late of England, now of Prussia, during a residence at Balmoral:

"Several years ago, when quite a young girl, a matron, for whom her royal highness had a special liking, had added one more to her husband's family. The baby, of course, was an object of superlative interest; and, when the christening was about to take place, the Princess asked to be permitted to attend and act as godmother. This was freely agreed to. The day came, and so did his Presbyterian reverence, but the expected godmother, from some cause, did not make her appearance, and after a little the ceremony went on in her absence. It was barely concluded when the Princess came, breathless with haste and excitement. On being told how matters stood, her undisguised feelings found vent in a sorrowful 'Oh! but couldn't you do it over again?' When the Court left Balmoral last Summer, the dependants were invited up to the lawn to bid farewell to her royal highness. The feelings of the Princess so overcame her, however, that she was unable to make her appearance before them, and the Prince Consort bade adieu on her behalf."

MORE BRITISH ANNEXATION.—The visit of Rajah, Sir JAMES BROOKE, to England is believed to have some connection with an intention on the part of the British Government to look more closely after the interests of Borneo. A London paper says:

"Sir JAMES BROOKE may reign over a quarter of a million of happy and flourishing people, but he cannot be expected to mount guard over the whole coast, or to promote the interests of departments by which he is ignored. Large and varied questions connected with our Eastern policy are arising, and while the subject is open there is no reason why we should neglect Borneo, a territory intrinsically of far more importance than Siam or Japan."

The Last Moments of Rachel.

The *Courrier de Paris* publishes the following letter addressed by M. SARDOUX to M. MARIO UCHARD, author of *La Fiammina*, describing the last moments of RACHEL:

CANNES, Monday, Jan. 4, 1858.

I do not know the date of my last letter, my dear MARIO; but it is right to prepare you now for the fatal *dénouement* of which I have long had a presentiment. On Friday, while we were exchanging the compliments of the New-Year, poor RACHEL embraced me with such extreme fervor that I perceived at once that, in her mind, she was bidding me an eternal adieu. Doctor BERGONNIER, however, assured me that she would live some days longer. No incident worthy of note happened on Saturday. RACHEL remained, as usual, plunged in a sort of stupor from weakness, whence she was roused from time to time by the return of intolerable sufferings. At last, towards midnight, she woke up as calmly as she would have done from a long sleep. She spoke tranquilly to the persons who were standing around her bed, and wished to write to her father, but she had not the power. She began then to dictate the letter which contained her last wishes.

We attempted, every now and then, to make her take nourishment, but she could only swallow with infinite trouble. The digestive organs, which had hitherto continued sound, were now terribly weakened. At 11 o'clock on Sunday expectoration became difficult, and we feared asphyxia, when happily her breathing grew easy, and a calm succeeded this crisis Then RACHEL, continuing the letter to her father, dictated the words herself to the end, crying out, after she had finished: "Oh! my REBECCA, my dear sister; I am going to see you; I am so happy!" She added a paragraph to the letter, signed it, and then seemed disposed to sleep, remaining thus for several hours.

SARAH, until this moment, had hesitated to call in the aid of religion; but seeing RACHEL'S heavenly rapture, she telegraphed to the consistory of Nice to send at once a dozen persons of both sexes. They arrived towards 8 o'clock, and were directed to wait lest their presence should produce fatal emotions in the mind of RACHEL. At last, about 10 o'clock, a crisis similar to that of the morning took place, and alarmed the whole house. It was the last one, the doctors said. Then the religious persons were allowed to approach. Two women and an old man walked up to RACHEL'S bed and sang prayers for the dying in Hebrew. RACHEL turned herself calmly towards them and raised her eyes to Heaven. Her face was lustrous with a heavenly light, and grasping the hand of SARAH, she died without a groan.

When I arrived, some hours afterwards, I found every one deeply sensible of this sign of assistance that God had given RACHEL. I was not there to see it, my dear friend, but I cannot doubt it, RACHEL died in the hope of another life.

The Savings-Bank Defalcation in Hartford.

From the Hartford Times, 1st.

The Hartford County Savings Institution held its annual meeting on the 26th January. It was proposed, at a meeting of the Directors that evening, that a Committee be appointed to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Company, and look especially into its securities. This was deemed proper, after the revulsion which had affected all classes of securities. The proposition was sustained, and Messrs. THOMAS BELKNAP, ELISHA COLT and JAMES GOODWIN, were appointed to investigate, and report to a meeting of the Directors on Tuesday evening of next week. They commenced their investigations last week, and on Saturday last Mr. SEYMOUR, the Treasurer, absconded from the city.

The investigation has not been completed, but it was ascertained that he had not accounted for $26,000 which he had recently received. Very prompt and efficient measures will be taken to secure the depositors, and it is hoped that they will suffer no loss whatever.

Mr. SEYMOUR was also President of the Mercantile Bank. He resigned his place just before he left town. That institution does not lose by him.

The *Courant* says of the defaulter: "Mr. SEYMOUR, born and educated in Hartford and having lived here all his life, had the entire confidence of our moneyed men; hence his calamity. He was too much trusted, and in an evil hour was drawn into one speculation after another, generally turning out bad and demanding bolder risks and larger operations to retrieve his past. Being President of the Mercantile Bank and Vice-President of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, which last named keep their books in the same room in which the Hartford County Savings Association keeps theirs, it was feared that those institutions might suffer; but we understand that investigations satisfy everybody that the Savings Bank will be the only loser. This concern had been for months, if not years, left almost solely to Mr. SEYMOUR'S charge; we are told that nobody was more surprised at SEYMOUR'S departure than the officers of the very institution, that has been badly plundered for months.

Those who understand SEYMOUR'S course most thoroughly, and are best situated to trace effects to causes, feel warm commiseration for the mental agony which the defaulting Treasurer told a friend he had suffered for months past.

He left Hartford at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, taking a large trunk with him. He did not leave, as supposed, on Friday evening in time to take the Portland steamer; he may have taken some steamer out of New-York on Saturday afternoon or evening.

There remains unpaid 38 cents on the dollar of the Savings Institution stock notes; there were ten dollars on the hundred paid in, and 52 cents on the dollar have been written off by dividends. The stockholders are generally of the solid kind and doubtless respond to calls, so that it is hoped depositors will not lose heavily. Investigation and time is needed, before any man can say what the position of the institution is. By Mr. SEYMOUR'S own statement, it is probable that the stockholders lose all their capital."

Arrest of Baggage-Master Miller for Mail Robbery.

From the Hartford Times, 1st.

On Saturday evening a young man by the name of JOHN MILLER, employed as baggage-master on the Hartford and Providence Railroad, was arrested at the dépôt on Asylum-street, upon the arrival of the train from Providence, on a charge of robbing the mails. The proof against him seems to be conclusive.

It appears that the thieving operations upon the mail bags on the route between Willimantic and this city have been carried on for nearly a month past, and letters known to have been mailed for the Hartford office have not been received.

On Thursday last a decoy letter was prepared containing a marked $2 bill, which was taken by Mr. HOLBROOK, the shrewd detective of the Post-Office Department, and put into the Hartford bag at Willimantic. The bag was then locked again, and on the arrival of the train at Hartford it was found that the letter, with others, had been abstracted from the bag—Mr. HOLBROOK having previously carefully examined and noted the contents of the mail at Willimantic.

It was observed that the depredations upon the mails at one time totally ceased, for a period of one week, when they recommenced; and this cessation and recommencement corresponded precisely with the absence on a visit and subsequent return, of *the baggage-master* on the train between Providence and Hartford. On the first night of his return to his business as baggage-master on the mail train the robberies recommenced; This fact definitely fastened suspicion upon MILLER, and upon the arrival at the Asylum-st. Dépôt of the Providence train on Saturday evening, Mr. HOLBROOK and Mr. HAMERSLEY were on hand, and invited MILLER to walk up-stairs; there Mr. HOLBROOK asked him where the packages of letters were which he had taken from the mail? MILLER denied having taken them, but finding that he was fairly caught, he yielded, and the letters which he had taken from the bag on that evening, were found on his person. These consisted of five packages of letters from different Eastern offices, chiefly to business men of this city.

MILLER was arrested by Deputy Marshal TRIPP and lodged in jail. He manifested the greatest distress during the day yesterday, (Sunday,) crying like a child. He has, we understand, made a confession of his guilt. He is a young man, 24 years of age, lives in this city, and is unmarried.

The library of the late Rev. Dr. Conybeare was sold by auction in London last month. The papers state that it was particularly rich in Anglo-Saxon books and old English MSS. Among the latter was a copy of Wickliffe's version of the New Testament, which sold for $725.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on "Treatment of Social Diseases."

On Monday night, in compliance with the published request of a large number of well-known and respected citizens, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS delivered, in Clinton Hall, for purposes of charity, the first of a course of lectures on pauperism and crime, which have been received with much commendation elsewhere. The audience was large, in spite of the weather.

He began by showing that the gratification of our sensibilities had nothing in it inconsistent with the dictates either of reason or religion. Christianity, he said, has nothing repugnant to humanity in its soul. On the contrary, it is to its cordial influences and the sway which it gives to the affections that its establishment is mainly due. Banish the spontaneous emotions, the natural, illogical affections, the actions promoted by sentiment, taste and gratitude—take these away and society is stripped of its charm, and the world will become a moral desert. If all the emotions and affections were to fall under the ban of religion, we should have a skeleton to represent the plains of Heaven. Rob our existence of these feelings and possessions not denied the humblest lot, and you leave the world what the carpenter and the chemist might have made it. Sentiment is to the world what color is to flowers. Nay, more—it is not some superadded luxury, put in after the world was finished, but the indication and breath of the vitalizing and moral heart. The world recognizes the poet as the greatest of uninspired men. The philosopher and the warrior lay their crowns at his footstool. It is because he speaks what is most direct in our nature. The greatest wars in the world have had their origin not in any selfish interest, but in some sentiment of the heart. Sentiment is entrenched by God in our nature, and He gave it an existence independent of our will and our piety. Religion is never engaged in an office less suitable to her character than when she seeks, as she has often done in the person of her over-zealous friends, to set at odds instinct and duty. It is arraying human nature against itself. Religion, in its severer moods, is always ready to ask, "Why this waste? Why so much comfort here and so much elegance to spare, when thousands are in need of the mere necessaries of life?"

The question is a very natural one, but the answer not what piety might expect. No apology is to be made for selfish wealth and unfeeling luxury which make no provision for the poor. But Christian duty does not demand or sanction that radicalism which counts everything not necessary to comfortable subsistence as due to the cravings of our fellow-creatures. A plausible argument might be made to the contrary, but where would it lead to? What sort of a community would a society composed of men holding such opinions, form? How many men would sink into indolence if they knew they could depend on the scruples and support of Christendom? What would become of society, if, at this moment, instead of tastes, prides, known obligations, the love of a refined and beautiful home, the love of one's children, we should substitute some theory of philanthropy and dissolve the business world into some great pauper society which would neither eat nor drink, work nor pray, until it would fill every poor man with a plenty like its own, and make all sorrow and sighing pass away? Heaven knows there is enough need of sympathy and charity in the world at this time, but a man's first duty in life is to take care of his own household. He thus relieves society of a great burden and enacts the part of a good citizen in doing this. But a man's duty does not end with making his own comfortable. He is bound by every obligation to give them all the advantages in his power to bestow, and there are only such limits to this as good sense and humanity affix to all duties and privileges. Man is first a domestic, next a social being. If you would make his obligations to society not only greater than, but even equal to, his obligations to his family, you would confound civilization, and upset the whole social machinery. This is the weakness of Socialism. Why did Polygamy, with its enlarged associations, give way, under the Gospel, to Monogamy, but because the centralizing of the affections is the law of our progress? If the Almighty had made no limits to the propagation of sound, the air would stun our ears with the noise of the world. And so, if he had made no limit to our responsibilities, the moral world would have been involved in a chaos of jarring claims. The happiness of the world is not to be risked on account of the wickedness of the world. Pleasures are not to fall under the ban of duty, taste under the ban of utility, nor is sentiment to be crushed out by reason. The great laws of our nature, growing out of the instincts of our being, must and will have a legitimate activity and direction, and society will continue to owe its welfare, far more to the instincts and affections, than to the reasonings of man. But charity begins at home. It does not end there. We have an undeniable duty to succor, help, serve and save the distressed and perishing, and it was to the spirit and motives of this business that we were next to direct our attention. We shall never really comprehend the real depth and meaning of the word Charity, so long as we confine it to those below us in outward condition. We are false to the Gospel if we dispense our charities with any other feeling than we dispense our affections to our friends, or our duty to our superiors. In this light it is plain that alms-giving may or may not be charitable, for it may arise from ostentation, impulse or policy. When ostentation clothes itself in alms, it is vice paying the homage of hypocrisy to virtue. It is plain that impulse is not Christian Charity, for impulse considers chiefly its own feelings, whereas true charity considers only the good of its object. Alms-giving from policy may have reference to two ends, worldly prosperity or heavenly reward, each of which is purely selfish, and therefore the beneficence arising from such motives is spurious. A man performing charity out of policy, must not count it any more than his advertising bills.

The next question to be considered was, supposing the natures and inclinations of the prosperous to be just what they should be, what does Christian charity teach us in regard to our duties to the poor? The existence of poverty and the poor is an unmitigated evil, which both marks and constitutes the imperfect sway of Christianity in the world. That view of poverty which regards it chiefly as a thing to be ministered to, and not a thing to be removed, is a shallow, illogical and hollow view of the subject—a view out of which grows that injudicious and hurtful dealing with the topic which perpetuates and aggravates all the evil. Does any one suppose that Christian charity has no sphere of action until there are the famishing to feed, the needy to clothe, the distressed to relieve? On the contrary, true Christian charity lies in the performance and culture of offices infinitely finer than any eleemosynary gifts can be. The true view of poverty is that which considers it as an evil to be extinguished. The true charity of a nation, therefore, lies in equal laws, social rights, popular education and protective legislation. Christianity recognizes no wisdom in allowing people to become poor and then sustaining them in their poverty, for poverty is the very negation of education, independence, self-respect, hope and resignation. Or if these exist at all in poverty, they exist like the plant which lives on in a dark cellar. Hearts that are noble in poverty would not be less noble in comfort. For one who exhibits virtue in poverty, it crushes ten who in comfort would be elevated and refined. Poverty is not an institution. If we want to see how it is to be legislated for as a permament institution in the most skillful manner, we have only to look at the Slave States of the South. The South boasts in truth that she has no pauperism. Why? Because she makes poverty a permanent institution and perpetuates it under the name of Slavery. This extinguishes pauperism, but makes poverty immortal. But infinitely better is pauperism, which is a disease of civilization, than Slavery, which makes that disease incurable. Two things are to be done by way of remedy. First, to stop the causes. Second, to reveal the effects. To stop the causes is always the greatest charity, but it requires an immense struggle against standing prejudices. In this country our whole system is eminently destined to stop the causes, and probably would, if we had only our own native-born poor to deal with. But the very beauty and humanity of our laws attract the poor of all nations to our doors, and crowd all the great cities, New-York especially, with a vast body of pauperism, which we have had no hand in making, but are compelled to deal with as an existing evil.

After treating at some length of the demoralizing effects of this foreign pauperism on the spirit of our own people, the reverend lecturer announced that his subsequent lectures (the next of which is to be delivered on Thursday evening) would be devoted to an exposition of his mode of treating this evil and counteracting its ill effects.

Welcome Guests.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In behalf of twelve ladies, attached to the Attorney-street Methodist Protestant Church, (located in the Thirteenth Ward of our goodly city,) I wish through your excellent newspaper to render "honor to whom honor is due." We were appointed to the management of a complimentary visit to our pastor, Rev. RUEL HANKS, a man well "beloved for his work's sake." On Thursday evening, Jan. 28, the friends gathered by our invitation—heedless of the portentous clouds and drizzling rain—old and young, grave and gay, to pay their respects to "the divine" and contribute to our anticipated fund. Groups of "dear familiar faces" were there, engaged in pleasant converse, or singing, or welcoming new-comers. * * * But the bell rings; an M. P. is introduced as Captain STEERS, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and following in his train enter some forty of his uniformed guardians of the public peace. The attention of the company was "arrested;" the party was fairly taken by surprise. The Captain reminded the preacher that the duties of the Police were arduous, and often fearfully dangerous; that his men were exposed to wounds and even death, while other citizens, whose dwellings and property they were defending, were asleep; and hoped he would remember them in prayer. The pastor's heart and voice responded aye, and the sentiment was received with emotion by all. They gather now around the cheerful board, and, on retiring, each man leaves his gift in the treasury to support the gospel and the man who stands a "watchman on the walls of Zion." Noble example of the Thirteenth Ward Police! Receive our thanks for your visit and liberal donation. ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday, Feb. 3.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. 1677, 112, 118, 121, 123, 129, 288, 371, 132 to 136, 130, 142, 143, 144, 68, 147, 148.

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 318, 319, 1034, 321 to 328, 330 to 333. Part II.—Nos. 253, 304, 302 to 317, 103.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Feb. 2.

Before Judge Betts.

Judge Betts this morning rendered decisions in the following cases, argued before him in the January Term, with the following results:

Edward O. Messerve et al. vs. The Pilot-boat A. B. Neilson.—Libel dismissed with costs.

John H. Richardson et al. vs. The Schooner G. H. Montague.—Libel dismissed with costs.

Joseph W. Pharo et al. vs. George Smith et al.—Decree for libelants, with a reference.

Jethro J. McCullough et al. vs. The Propeller Echo.—Decree for libelants with a reference.

Peter Colyer et al. vs. The Steamtug Princeton.—Libel dismissed with costs.

Samuel L. Bragdon vs. The Ship Kitty Simpson.—Corrected bond ordered to be filed within forty-eight hours, or libelant has leave to proceed on his warrant of attachment.

Judge Betts announced to the bar that Judge Ingersoll would also be here to hold the Court this term, and there would be two branches of the Court held during most of the term.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Feb. 2.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

This Court was opened this morning, by Judge Ingersoll, and the Jury Calendar was called through, but nothing was found ready, and the Jury were accordingly discharged for the term.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

NEW RULES.

1. Hereafter no causes will be reserved generally, after they are placed on the day calendar.

2. No cause on the day-calendar will be passed, except where the counsel is actually engaged in the trial of a cause in another Court in the City, or in the Court of Appeals; and then only until such an engagement is discharged, or upon proof of the absence of a witness duly subpœnaed.

3. The calendar will only be called regularly in its order.

4. Causes will only be put off for the term on appellant showing a good excuse for not proceeding to trial, when reached on the day calendar.

5. Set-down causes to be placed at foot of the day-calendar.

6. Parties by consent may apply to the Clerk and have any cause reserved generally before it is placed on the day-calendar, and may, on filing with the Clerk a like consent, have the same placed on the day calendar.

7. Hereafter no note of issue for the General Term will be received or filed by the Clerk unless it shall appear distinctly on the face thereof whether the same belongs to the class of enumerated or non-enumerated motions.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.

Mary Ann Blatchford vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was argued on the appeal at the General Term yesterday. It may be remembered that the plaintiff is a holder of stock of the Company. Upon allegations that the directors had declared a dividend payable out of the assets of the Company; that they were about to pay the same, excluding plaintiff and other stockholders; that the Company had no earnings from which said dividend could be paid, and that its payment would impair the capital of the Company, Judge Davies, several months ago, granted a preliminary injunction restraining the payment of the dividend. The defendants set up that the plaintiff was not a stockholder, inasmuch as she was a holder of the fraudulent stock issued by Robert Schuyler. They claim that by the decision of the Court of Appeals they can determine with accuracy who are the holders of the genuine stock as original subscribers or otherwise. They deny that they have not sufficient surplus earnings to pay the dividend, and aver they have.

After hearing argument at Special Term, Judge Davies granted an order dissolving the preliminary injunction. An appeal was taken from this order which came up for argument yesterday. F. Laroque and Charles O'Conor for plaintiff; W. C. Noyes for defendants.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

THE WIDENING OF CROSBY-STREET.

In the matter of Widening Crosby-street.—The question as to the desirability of widening Crosby-street was referred to Mr. Fowler, Deputy County Clerk. Yesterday he reported adversely to the petition; finding that the interests of the City did not require it, and the majority of the property owners were opposed to it. The Court accepted and confirmed his report.

SUPERIOR COURT—Feb. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson and a Jury.

Lorenzo Ackeman vs. The Knickerbocker Stage Company.—This is an action brought to recover $10,000 damages for injuries which the plaintiff claims to have sustained while riding on one of the sleighs of the defendants, during the great snow-storm in January, 1856.

The plaintiff took passage on the sleigh, and rode on the left hand guard from Eighth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth-street, down to Horatio-street, where he met another sleigh of the defendants coming up. The sleigh on which plaintiff was riding stopped to allow the other sleigh to pass, as the street was blocked up with snow, so that both sleighs could not pass under motion. As they passed, the up-going sleigh slewed, and plaintiff was knocked off, and, as he alleges, had both his legs broken, each in two places.

The defendants allege that the injuries were the result of the negligence of the plaintiff in taking a position of danger on the guard of the sleigh and remaining there when he saw that an injury must be the result.

This case was tried at the last term of this Court, the Jury disagreed, standing four for plaintiff and eight for defendants.

For plaintiff, A. R. Dyett; for defendants, J. W. G. Ward and R. F. Andrews.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Feb. 2.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

Jesse H. Ludlum vs. The Mayor and Commonalty.—The plaintiff sued the Corporation, but as he did not appear, nor any one in his behalf, the Corporation Counsel moved that the complaint should be dismissed with costs.

Before Judge Brady.

Eliza Hibberd vs. The Mayor and Commonalty.—Dismissed with costs, on motion of the Corporation Counsel, no plaintiff appearing.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Verdict of Guilty.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the Jury in this case returned into Court, having agreed upon a verdict. They had been out 21 hours. Their names having been called, they were asked by the Clerk of the Court whether they had agreed upon a verdict. The foreman replied in the affirmative.

Clerk—How say you, do you find Maurice O'Connell, the prisoner at the bar, Guilty, or Not Guilty?

Foreman—*Guilty*, with a strong recommendation to mercy.

Clerk—Hearken to your verdict, as it stands recorded. You say you find Maurice O'Connell guilty of the Murder and Felony wherewith he is charged. So say you all.

Foreman—We do.

Mr. Clinton desired that the jury should be polled, which was accordingly done, each juror separately replying that such was his verdict.

The Judge, addressing the jury, said that their recommendation of mercy should be duly forwarded to the Executive.

The Assistant District-Attorney requested the Court to fix a day for the passing of sentence.

Mr. Clinton desired a few days to consider what course it would be proper for him to pursue.

The Judge fixed Monday next, at 10 A. M., as the time when he would pass sentence on the prisoner.

The rumor that on Monday night the jury came into Court with the intention of pronouncing a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, was incorrect. They came into Court on that occasion in obedience to a summons from the Judge, that he might instruct them that it was not in their power, under the indictment, to find such a verdict.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Feb. 2.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

The Calendar was not heavy. There were 28 prison cases, 3 suspended cases, 10 bail cases, and 6 cases in which the defendants were charged with disorderly conduct,—47 altogether. Of these 23 were discharged at the request of the complainants, several were adjourned, and some ordered to the General Sessions, and some disposed of otherwise without being brought to trial.

James Ward and Timothy Kinney were arraigned on the complaint of Catharine Ward, wife of the first-named prisoner, who had charged them with an assault and battery alleged to have been committed Jan. 30. The complainant was placed on the stand; she said she had no charge to make against her husband, but that Kinney and his wife had struck her. *Clerk*—She made a charge against her husband; I took the complaint. *Judge Osborn*—Discharge them.

Francis Moreck, it was alleged, had committed an assault and battery upon George Ferguson. The complaint charged the prisoner with handling the complainant roughly. *Counsel*—He pleads guilty. There were no blows struck, your Honor. *Judge Osborn*—There's more in this case than you think for.—The case was adjourned.

Leonard Vesey, *alias* "Lundy," *alias* "Charley," was charged by Captain Henry L. Hutchings, of the Fifth District Police, with keeping a disorderly house at No. 64 West Broadway, in the basement. The case was ordered to the General Sessions.

Mary Ann Weston was found guilty of stealing (Jan. 24) from Mena Roff, No. 71 Eldridge-street, a collar and two handkerchiefs worth $1 50. Officer Chatoff, of the Seventh District Police, arrested the prisoner. She was sentenced to the City Prison for 10 days.

Daniel Duffy stole a fur victorine worth $3 from Andrew Martin, No. 270 Greenwich-street, Jan. 30. Officer John Hays, of the Third District Police, arrested the prisoner. He was found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

Eliza Getty was sent to the same corrective establishment for two months, for stealing (Jan. 29) from James Cook, No. 52 Scammel-street, a dress worth $10.

Edward Coleman was sent up for three months for stealing a figured silk dress valued at $1 50, from Edward Bartolo, No. 56½ Bowery.

Ephraim Dingler was accused of assaulting and beating Charles Mittermeyer, of No. 121 Norfolk-street, with a cane, Jan. 25. *Judge Osborn*—Did he hurt you much? *Complainant*—No. *Judge Osborn*—You want to forgive him, eh? Well, discharge him.

John Dermitty, a boy, was accused of a petit larceny by Patrick McHonnety. *Judge Welsh*—What about that boy, Mr. Beale? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I don't know anything about him. *Judge Osborn*—How old is he? *Prisoner*—I'm fourteen years old the first of January. *Judge Osborn*—He hasn't been here before, Mr. Beale, has he? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—I think not.—The prisoner was remanded until inquiries could be made about him.

William Finley, a boy, stole (Jan. 29) Patrick Ahorn's money drawer, containing 25 cents in copper coin, a pencil and some keys, from his place of business, No. 161 East Twenty-fourth-street. The complainant said he stepped out, and when he returned the drawer was gone. A portion of the property was found in the possession of the prisoner. *Judge Osborn*—How old are you, boy? *Boy*—I'm 14, Sir. *Judge Welsh*—Where do you live? *Boy*—I live with my mother. *Judge Osborn*—Where? *Boy*—In Twenty-second-street. *Judge Osborn*—Is she here? *Boy*—No, Sir; she doesn't know I'm arrested. *Judge Osborn*—I should think she'd make some inquiries about him; make some inquiries, Mr. Beale; let him go back till Saturday.

John Horan was next placed at the bar. Hugh Monahan charged him with an assault and battery committed upon him Jan. 27. *Complainant*—He's got all his witnesses here, and I haven't got any of mine here. He had the case adjourned before, and now he wants to have it adjourned. *Judge Osborn*—Who wants it adjourned again, you? *Complainant*—He does. *Judge Osborn*—No, he can't do that. *Prisoner*—I haven't got any lawyer here, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we can't wait for lawyers. *Complainant*—I'll give him an hour. Put it off for an hour. *Judge Osborn*—Oh! no; we shall adjourn before that.—Judge Osborn turned to speak to some one. "Well," said the complainant to the prisoner, "I'll give you half an hour," and left the stand. "Here, what's that?" said Judge Osborn, calling him back; "you can't dothat." It was finally agreed between the parties that the case should be adjourned to Thursday.

Ann McMahon was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery preferred against her by Mary Beardsley. Mary said Anne called her bad names. She retorted and Anne struck her with a shovel. "I had a child going on three years in my arms," said the complainant. The affair occurred (Jan. 5) at No. 141 East Twenty-ninth-street, where Mary resided. The charge was pronounced proven. *Judge Osborn*—(To the prisoner)—Find you guilty and fine you $20. There don't appear to be any extenuating circumstances in this case. You hit her over the head with a shovel. *Prisoner*—I didn't hit her with a shovel.—The prisoner's husband pleaded in her behalf. *Husband*—Judge, can't you give her less? Isn't there any punishment for hard names? *Judge Osborn*—That is slander. We have nothing to do with that. If the other woman slandered her she has her remedy. *Judge Welsh*—Are you her husband? *Husband*—Yes, Sir, I am. *Judge Osborn*—The fine is nothing. The punishment is very light. *Judge Welsh*—Yes, we're letting her off very light with a fine. *Judge Osborn*—Being a respectable looking woman, we did not wish to disgrace her by imprisonment. If it had been a common person she would have been imprisoned I can't alter my judgment.—The prisoner was accommodated with a seat outside the bar until her friends procured the money, after which she was released.

Joseph Martin was accused of stealing (Jan. 31) a silver-plated watch worth $15, a bracelet worth $2, a pair of pantaloons worth 50 cents, a "Southwester" worth 50 cents, and some tobacco and cigars from Henry Griman, No. 15 Hamilton-street. He was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

The Court was adjourned at 25 minutes before 11 o'clock, an unusually early hour.

BROOKLYN SUPREME COURT—Special Term. Feb. 1.

By Hon. John A. Lott, Justice.

Charles J. Shephard vs. The Warner Foundry Machine Company and others.—Injunction order vacated so far as it restrains proceedings on ths judgment, and Executors of Wm. P. Abermoth, Jr., and others, plaintiffs, against the Warner Foundry Machine Company, defendants, with $10 costs, to be paid by the plaintiff to the parties making the order.

Jean Jaques Meriam and others vs. Wm. W. Van Wagenan and others.—Motion to set aside judgment denied. The referee is directed to complete the sale so far as relates to the lots first sold, of which the proceeds are necessary to pay the amount due to the plaintiffs for principal, interest and costs, together with the expenses of sale, and the motion to set aside the sale as to them is also denied; the sale as to the residue to be set aside on filing the consent of the purchasers, and to abide the further order of the Court when such consent is not given. The purchase money paid when the sale is so set aside, to be repaid to the purchaser. No costs to either party as against the other on the motion. To be entered in Richmond County.

Henry W. Weed vs. James Harcourt, Executor, &c., and others.—The judgment to be set aside with liberty to the defendant, Mary H. O'Brien, as Executrix in her own right, and to the defendants, Sarah Jane Harcourt and Ellen Harcourt, to answer the complaint within twenty days, on the following conditions:

1. $10 for referee's fees on the reference to compute the amount due, and on account of the costs of the application for judgment, with $10 costs of opposing the motion, to be paid by the said defendants to the plaintiff's Attorney. The sheriff's fees on the advertisement and proceedings to sell, to be also paid by the said defendants to the sheriff, such payment to be made within the twenty days.

2. The issues which may be joined, to be referred for trial and decision to Alvan C. Bradley, Esq., who is to hear and determine the same, if the plaintiff shall so elect, and file notice of such election with the Clerk of Richmond County, and give notice thereof to the attorney of the defendants within five days after the answer shall be served.

The sheriff's fees to be adjusted by the Clerk of Richmond County on a notice of two days, if not agreed on by the parties.

If the above conditions are not complied with in that time, the motion is denied with $10 costs.

The proceedings in the meantime, except to adjourn the sale and continue the advertisements, to be stayed.

Nathan T. Higbie and others vs. George Westlake and others.—Motion to vacate judgment and docket, and the execution issued on the judgment, so far as the same subjects the individual property of George and Benjamin Westlake thereto, is denied, but without costs to either party as against the other.

Jasper W. Gilbert vs. Sylvann B. Stilwell.—Motion to set aside judgment denied, with $10 costs, and the stay of proceedings vacated.

The People ex rel. Sarah Kearney vs. Joseph Carter and others.—A reference, is upon the consent in open Court of the attorney and counsel of the defendant, Joseph Carter, on this motion, and Wm. H. Gale, Esq., his attorney, on record, ordered to George G. Reynolds, Esq., to ascertain on the papers used on this motion, including *certiorari* and the return thereto, what would be a proper allowance and compensation to be made by the said defendant for the services of Mr. Gale as his attorney and counsel in the proceedings mentioned in said papers, over and above the sums already paid. The referee is to proceed in this reference without further notice to either party.

Upon the payment by the said defendant to the referee of her fees, and to Mr. Gale of the amount which shall be reported to be such proper allowance and compensation as aforesaid, with $10 costs, on opening this motion within ten days after notice, to the said defendant, or to G. Ludovic Bennett, Esq., the attorney making this motion, the said Gale shall sign and deliver to said Carter or said Bennet, a consent for the substitution of Mr. Bennett in his place, or the attorney of the defendant Carter, and all pleadings and other papers connected with said proceedings, upon filing that consent, an order for such substitution may be entered. If the moneys above mentioned are not so paid within the time limited, then upon filing an affidavit to that effect, an order may be entered that the motion of substitution of said Bennett in place of said Gale be denied, with $10 costs, to be paid by Carter to Gale.

The motion for setting aside the writ of restitution and the order authorizing the same is granted, on payment by the defendant Carter to the attorney of the relator of $10 costs of opposing this motion, together with the officer's fees on the writ, and the service in time of a certificate copy of the order for the substitution of defendant's attorney, and a copy of the traverse heretofore filed. These terms to be complied with within twenty days from this time.

The issue to be a date on the 7th July, 1857, and the defendant to accept short notice of trial for the next Circuit if necessary.

If the above terms are not complied with in the time prescribed, then, on filing an affidavit of that fact, an order denying the last mentioned motion with $10 costs, to be paid by the defendant, Carter, to the attorney of the relator may be entered.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—Feb. 2

Before Judge Morris and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, this morning, when the following prisoners were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty to the indictments found against them:

Charles Wilson, Alfred Peters, Charles Snowberg—larceny.

Charles Dose—passing counterfeit money.

Henry G. Havens, (colored)—manslaughter.

Patrick Carrol, Dennis McCarty—robbery.

Joseph Lane—forgery.

Charles Smith, John Schapel, and Henry Schapel—burglary first degree.

Peter Adams, Alexander Dolan—burglary third degree.

John Meyers, Peter Smith—robbery.

Same—assault and battery, with intent to kill.

Owen Moore—burglary third degree.

John Rawlins.

Michael Tiehan, John Sullivan, Philip Fagan—grand larceny.

Joseph Thompson—(2) passing counterfeit money.

John Gillen—assault and battery, with intent to kill.

Elisha French—"unusual crime."

The prisoners were remanded back to jail, and the Court adjourned for the day.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 81 bbls. Ashes, 4,685 bbls. Flour, 147 bags Wheat, 9,773 bushels Corn, 200 bags Oats, 2,218 pkgs. Provisions and 246 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 70 bbls. at $5 75 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—We notice more buyers in the market,—inspecting goods, but not purchasing with much freedom. A better inquiry, however, exists and holders appear to have more confidence in the future. They manifest no unusual eagerness to secure customers,—and they are generally very cautious in making sales on time. The restricted production, and the comparatively moderate receipts, are likely to have a favorable effect on the market. In Boston, the trade revives as the season advances, but the *Shipping List* states, that "there is much less than the usual Spring business doing, and dealers generally feel more or less discouraged with the prospect of the trade. Buyers are here from all the principal places South and West, but so far their purchases fall quite short of previous years. Prices are unsettled and rule at very low figures for all kinds of goods. Buyers, whose credit is undoubted, find little difficulty in purchasing goods at their own prices, and even then buy sparingly; but buyers who have not heretofore been prompt find few who are willing to trade with them to any extent. Our manufacturers are working moderately, and the quantity of goods on hand is light for the season, but it is evident the supply is fully equal to the wants of the market. There is a fair amount of goods in progress of shipment to California, and the quantity going forward is still on a larger scale than the wants of that market require. There have been no clearances from this port the past week. As we anticipated, the large shipments of Boots and Shoes the past four months to San Francisco has already caused a reaction in that market. Late advices report a downward feeling. Almost every vessel for Australia takes out more or less Boots and Shoes, although the returns from that market have not been altogether satisfactory."

The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-House has been as follows:

	1857.	1856.
For the week, cases	5,242	9,257
Since Jan. 1	10,534	10,333
Total	15,958	19,290

COFFEE—Rio Coffee is active and buoyant, sales having transpired since our last of 3,450 bags at from 8¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are in request aud are stiffly held. We quote Java 16c.@17c.; Rio, ordinary to prime, at 8¾c.@11c.; Jamaica, 11c.@11¾c. Maracaibo, at 10c.@12¾c.; Bahia, at 9c.; and St. Domingo, at 8¼c.@8½c., ₱ lb. Stock in first hands here to-day, 84,443 pkgs., including 66,536 bags Rio, 12,875 bags Bahia and 5,032 bags Maracaibo. Mr. Wm. Scott, broker, says: "The cessation of supplies from Rio, and the consequent reduction in the stock, has attracted the attention of buyers, and a large business has been done at ¼c.@½c. advance on previous quotations. The sales of the week for consumption reach 17,414 bags, including 4,700 bags per *Roanoke*, at 9¼c.; an invoice of 2,600 bags per *M. Ridley*, was also taken on speculation, at 9c. The market closes with considerable firmness."

Philadelphia Coffee Trade Statistics, Feb. 1, 1858.

	Imports in Jan. 1857.	Imports in Jan. 1858.	Stock Feb 1. 1857.	Stock Feb 1. 1858.
Rio—bags	—	2,000	3,826	22,102
Other kinds	461	414	1,700	1,200
Total—bags	461	2,414	5,526	23,302

Ten thousand bags Rio Coffee were shipped, during January, from Philadelphia, for New-Orleans.

Stock of Coffee in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1857.	1858.
Rio, bags	3,600	4,500
St. Domingo, bags	—	1,354
Java, pockets	15,600	—
Singapore, pockets	4,632	1,200

COTTON—Is in good demand, at full prices. Sales have been reported of 2,500 bales, including Middling at 10⅝c.@10¾c. for Upland, and 10⅞c.@10⅞c. for Gulf, ₱ lb.

New-Orleans Cotton Statement, Jan. 26.

	Bales.
Stock on hand Sept 1, 1857	7,819
Arrived since	830,194
Total	838,013
Exported to date	480,218
Stock on hand not cleared, Jan. 26	348,793

FISH—The general inquiry is limited for the leading kinds, and prices lean in favor of buyers.

DYEWOODS—Barretto & Co. report a more active market, since the 19th ult., for St. Domingo Logwood and the lower grades of Fustic: of the former, some 1,600 tons have changed hands, including a few small parcels for export, but mostly for home consumption, which reduces the stock about one-half. The receipts of the fortnight are about 400 tons. Of Laguna Logwood we notice sales of 250 tons taken for export. In other Logwoods there is very little doing, but holders are quite firm in their rates. In Fustic, the sales amount to 450 tons, mostly Maracaibo, taken for English account, varying from $14 50 @$15 75 ₱ ton. Lots which are now upon the market are held for much higher rates. We quote the various kinds thus: *Fustic*—Cuba, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $26 @$27; do Savanilla, do., $15@$16; do. Maracaibo, do., $15@$16; do. Jamaica, do., $17@$18. *Divi Divi*—$37 50@$40 ₱ ton. *Logwood*—St. Domingo, ₱ ton, f. o. b., $12@$13; do. Laguna, do., $23@$24; do. Jamaica, $11 50@$12; do. Limawood, $85 90. *Mahogany*—South Side St. Domingo Logs, superficial foot, 8c.@9c.; crotches, 25c.@30c.; Gonaives Logs, 7c.@8c.; do. crotches, 15c.@20c.; Nuevitas Logs, 10½c.@14c.; Manzanilla do., 8c.@9c.; Black Walnut do., 5½c.@6c.; Mexican do., 8c.@10½c.; Honduras, 10c.@10½c.; Cuba Cedar, 8¾c.@9½c.; Florida ft., 80c.@85c.; Rio Rosewood, 5c.@6c.; Bird's Eye, 4½c. @5c.; Black Walnut, crotches, 18c.@20c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is in better request, but at somewhat irregular prices. Sales, 7,000 bbls.

Inferior State	$4 00@$4 10
Common to good Superfine State	4 15@ 4 25
Extra State	4 35@ 4 50
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 10@ 4 25
Superfine Ohio	4 25@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 35@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 55@ 6 40
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 40
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 00@ 8 00

Canadian is unaltered. Sales 430 bbls. superfine to extra at $4 10@$6 ₱ bbl. Southern continues in moderate demand at languid rates. Sales 1,650 bbls. low mixed to very choice extra at $4 45@$8 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at drooping prices—$3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and steady, at $3@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive and nominal. Small sales only transpired, including some Southern, at $1 40 for choice white, and $1 07 for poor red, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at former rates. Sales, 13,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@68c. for yellow, and 66c.@70c. for white Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye and Barley are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid, at 45c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@45c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Canadian; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 28c.@37c. for Southern, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Has been less sought after during the week, and as holders have manifested considerable eagerness to sell, prices have favored buyers. The comparatively fine weather continues to operate in favor of purchasers. We quote: Bale Hay, ordinary to prime, at 40c.@70c.; loose Hay, inferior to choice, 60c.@81¼c.; and salt Hay, 37½c.@68c., ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been sparingly offered and purchased, including Bale at 35c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs., and Bundle at $2 50@$3 25 ₱ 100 sheaves. In Baltimore, last week, Hay was plenty and dull. Bale Hay was selling at $13@$14 ₱ ton, and loose Hay at $10@$13. Straw also experienced a decline. Rye $13@$14, and wheat at $10@$11, ₱ ton. In New-Orleans, during the week ending Jan. 25, Hay was quiet and languid at $16 50@$18 ₱ ton, for good to prime Western. North River and Eastern Hay was inactive.

HIDES—Have been more freely dealt in, sales having been made of 2,600 Buenos Ayres at 20c., six months; 7,643 Orinocos at 17c., seven months; 1,500 Maracaibo at 15½c., six months; 2,000 Porto Cabello, in poor condition, on private terms; and 2,000 Calcutta Cow at $1 05 each, six months' credit.

HOPS—The demand continues fair at steady prices. Crop of 1857, 5c.@10c.; crop of 1856, at 1½c.@3c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Sales 80 tons Scotch Pig, in lots, at $25@$27 ₱ ton, 6 months' credit.

LEAD—Is quiet, at unchanged rates.

LIME—Rockland: 65c. for common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, at our quotations: Porto Rico, 20c.@28c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 18c.@23c.; Claved Cuba, at 16c.@19c.; and New-Orleans at 23c.@25c. ₱ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total hhds	900	2,800	600

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are quiet, at unchanged prices. Sales have been made of 140 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 42c., cash, ₱ gallon.

OILS—All descriptions are in limited request, at unaltered rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at $15 35@$15 50 for Mess, $12@$15 for uninspected Mess; $14 50 for Prime Mess; and $12@$12 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and steady, at 8c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is heavy and languid, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Lard appears in good demand, but is rather less firm. The transactions since our last embrace 530 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is salable and steady; The transactions since our last consist of 276 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$13 for repacked Western Mess; $13 25@$14 for extra do.; $9@$10 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams $15@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at firm rates—11c.@16c. for Ohio; 13c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c. @24c. for prime to choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6c.@8c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 200 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 56¼, mainly at $3@$3 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Cassia has been quite freely purchased, to-day, at 25c. ₱ lb., six months' credit. Subsequently, holders were asking 26c. ₱ lb. A moderate inquiry prevailed for other kinds at uniform rates.

SUGARS—Continue quiet,—parties disagreeing about prices. Sales, yesterday and to-day, 670 hhds.,—including Cuba, at 5½c.@6¼c.; and New Orleans, at 6c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

New-York Sugar-trade Statistics Feb. 1, 1858.

	Stock Jan. 16.	Imports Jan. 16 to 31.	Sales Jan. 16 to 31.	Stock Feb. 1.
Cuba Mus'do, hds	5,340	650	3,100	2,890
New-Orleans, hds	443	2,650	2,900	193
Porto Rico, hds	586	205	530	111
Melado, hds	5,578	140	1,100	4,618
Havana, boxes	8,210	600	4,100	4,760

Current Prices for Sugar in New-York, Feb. 1, 1858.

Melado, 2c.@3¼c.; Muscovado, 4c.@7c.; New-Orleans, 4¾c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico, 4¾c.@6¾c.; Curacoa, 4¾c.@5¾c., Nos. 7 to 9 D. S.; Brown Havana, 5¾c.@6c., Nos. 10 to 12 D. S.; Yellows, 6¾c. @7¼c., Nos. 13 to 16 D. S.; Florette, 7¾c.@8c., Nos. 17 to 19 D. S.; White, 8¾c.@9c., Nos. 20 to 22 D. S.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Feb. 1.

	1857. Hhds.	1857. Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. Boxes.
Cuba	4,430	18,171	2,890	4,760
English Island	96	—	—	—
New-Orleans	—	—	193	—
Porto Rico	1,100	—	111	—
St. Croix	—	—	150	—
Texas	11	—	—	—
Melado	998	—	4,618	—
Total	6,835	18,171	7,962	4,760

Stock of Sugar in Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1858.

Cuba, hhds	1,274	Melado, hhds	613
New-Orleans, hhds	124		
Total, hhds			2,011
Total, boxes			20

Stock of Sugar in Boston, Feb. 1:

	1857. Hhds.	1857. bags.	1857. boxes.	1858. Hhds.	1858. bags.	1858. boxes.
Cuba	—	—	7,747	949	—	2,088
Calcutta	—	—	—	—	8,084	—
Manilla	—	—	—	—	6,443	—
Pernambuco	—	4,000	—	—	—	—
Singapore	—	—	—	—	1,421	—
Totals	—	4,000	7,747	949	15,958	2,088

SEEDS—6,500 bags Calcutta Linseed sold in Boston since Wednesday last, at $1 35@$1 40, cash, ₱ bushel.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. prime at 10c.@41¼c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Is quiet but steady. Sales since Friday last 34 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@14c.; 68 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@25c.; 27 cases Florida at 15c.@25c.; and 103 bales Havana on private terms. The following is a statement of the movements in Spanish Tobacco in New-York during January:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfug's
Stock Jan. 1, '58, bales	2,463	3,081	79	2,569	605
Received since, bales	408	—	—	100	—
Total	2,871	3,081	79	2,669	605
Sales to Jan. 31, 1858	1,240	701	—	367	517
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,631	2,380	79	2,302	88

New-Orleans Tobacco Statement, Jan. 26.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1857	hhds. 13,806
Arrived since	hhds. 4,961
Total	hhds. 18,767
Exported to date	hhds. 11,642
Stock on hand not cleared Jan. 26	hhds. 7,125

WHISKY—Sales 230 bbls., in lots, at 21c.@21½c., chiefly at 21c., cash, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet at former rates. For Liverpool, Cotton, 3-16d. ₱ lb; Flour, 1s. 9d. @2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 1s. 9d ₱ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ₱ tc. and Heavy Goods, 20s.@25s. ₱ ton For other ports, proportionate rates.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Tellkampf and Kitching's Wool Circular.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

Our Wool market, during January, continued in almost the same state as in the month previous. The demand for low and medium domestic fleece has been pretty good; and, in consequence of their scarcity, advanced slightly, but we notice no improvement for the finer grades.

The demand for pulled wools has been brisk, causing some advance and firmness, but a further rise could not be established.

Large quantities of woolen goods have been offered at auction during the last month, but the low prices obtained have had a depressing influence, and checked all hopes of an early improvement in the prospects, we may say, of our manufactures; and until there is a sale for woolen fabrics at remunerative prices, we do not expect to see manufacturers enter with much spirit the Wool market as purchasers.

In low foreign Wool there have been a few transactions, but the demand is rather light, and our prices are quoted as high as the market will allow.

The sales of fine foreign Wool have been less than those of the low qualities. The accounts from England mention some improvements, although there exists, as with us, a great dullness in the various markets, and prices are called nominal. From the Continent we have heard of similar accounts—the decline of prices is thought to be 20 to 25 per cent. The governing opinion, however, is, that we have seen the worst, and may therefore look with more confidence for the future.

WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER'S MONTHLY REVIEW OF THE HIDE MARKET.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1858.

With a returning confidence in the stability of business relations, money has become abundant, and capitalists and banking institutions are again seeking investments in business paper. Prime Hide notes can now readily be discounted at rates from 8@10 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Our receipts of Hides for the month have been rather small. As the sales are a little in excess of arrivals, the stock in importers' hands has become slightly diminished. A fair demand for prime dry Hides now prevails among the trade. Slaughters of good quality are also brisk at current rates; but East India and Upper Leather stock is quiet. According to late accounts, prices still rule comparatively high at Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, while at Venezuela the rates were gradually declining, in conformity with the condition of our market. It is much to be desired that the growing tone of stability in the prices of Hides may tend to bring up the quality of several descriptions to their former standard of reputation. Shippers of Orinoco will do well to give this subject consideration. The losses during the past season in the East India trade at Boston have been severe, and anxiety is expressed there that a portion of this important branch of commerce would be diverted to our City. In Great Britain the course of Hides and Leather has been akin to that of our own market. The imports into English (not "British") ports during 1857, rate as follows: 468,000 W. S. Rio Platte; 11,000 Dry do.; 217,000 W. S. Rio Grande, 37 Dry do.; 84,000 Brazil; 8,000 West Indies; 157,000 Cape of Good Hope; 15,000 W. C. America; 3,464,000 East Indies; 8,800 Chili; 6,800 Africa; 43,000 North America; 209,000 Horse; 220,000 Australia. Hides there remaining in imported hands on 1st January, 1858, amounted to 1,023,000, viz: 1,392,000 East Indies; 200,000 W. S. Rio G. and Rio P.; 45,000 Cape of Good Hope; 26,000 Brazil; 2,700 W. C. America; 134,000 W. S. Horse; 7,900 W. S. North American; 97,000 Australia; 1,600 West Indies; 6,000 Chili, &c. The receipts at the principal Hide receiving ports, for the month of January, 1858, have been: at New-York, 98,744 Hides, and 377 bales do.; Boston, 20,324 Hides, and 498 bales do.; Salem, 5,717 Hides; Philadelphia, 245 Hides; Baltimore, 6,281 Hides.

M. RADER'S TOBACCO CIRCULAR.

New-York, Monday, Feb 1, 1858.

An increased activity prevailed during the last month, and considerable sales of Cigar Leaf were offered, still we observe no improvement in prices; the quality of the Spanish stocks being of very inferior type, find buyers at low prices only, as no new supplies of moment are coming in, which might offer better selections, and give the market a more cheerful aspect; and unless more desirable additions are brought to market, the remaining stocks will have to be gradually absorbed, without being benefited even by a scarcity. It is not unlikely that some reshipments will be made to this port from Germany. The sales of Havana were large, but prices ranging only between 27c.@37½c., the latter for a parcel of wrappery leaf without fillers. The range of Cuba is still from 16c.@20c., and only a small parcel of Jignani was taken at a higher figure. Yara drags heavily along—the assortments, although containing Capas, but not yielding wrappers; the prices now ruling at 28c.@32c., are fully as high as when good wrappery parcels brought 37½c.@40c. 517 bales Cienfuegos were sold at 25c. A very fair amount of business was done in domestic Cigar Leaf. Manufacturers are gradually resuming work, and as holders of old stocks, in view of a large new crop, are willing to make some concessions, particularly on medium and ordinary grades, we look for a steady demand during the Spring. We hear of some purchases of new crop Cigar Leaf at prices which would indicate that they will not rule quite so low as was anticipated. Several hundred cases of Florida were sold, the great part at low prices. Of real fine little has been shown as yet, and it is now certain that the crop generally is inferior. Of Maysville and Kentucky Leaf a large quantity has changed hands; near 200 hhds. sold at auction at from 6½c.@15¾c., cash, and at private contracts at 4c.@5c. for new Virginia Primings and Lugs, and old Kentucky Lugs, 7c.@8¾c.; Medium, 9c.@11c.; Good, 12c.@14c.; Fine and Select, 15c.@18c. Louisville quotations for new crop are; Lugs, 3c.@4½c.; Leaf, 5c.@9½c.; Choice, 7c.@8c.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Europa.] New-York, Tuesday noon, Feb. 2.

Flour—State and Western—Since my report of the 19th ult. per *Africa*, under the influence of liberal receipts and unfavorable intelligence from abroad, the inquiry, both for export and the home trade, has been very limited, and prices have receded 10c.@20c. ₱ bbl. In order to effect sales of importance, a further reduction would be necessary.

Wheat—In small supply, and held above the views of shippers. There is so little doing that quotations are in a measure nominal.

Indian Corn—Has been in good supply for the most part, and in fair request for export, &c. Prices have receded. Southern Yellow, 68c.@70c. ₱ 56 lbs.; do. White, 68c.@70c. do.

Freights—To London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ₱ bush. Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ₱ bush. Havre—Flour, 60c.@65c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 12½c.@15c. ₱ bush. Marseilles—Flour, 75c.@80c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 17c.@18c. ₱ bush. Barcelona—Flour, 80c.@90c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 18c.@20c. ₱ bush.

BARRETTO & CO.'S PROVISION CIRCULAR.

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Our last report was of the 19th ult., per *Africa*. During the fortnight our Pork market has been marked with more fluctuations in prices, and a greater disposition to speculate than we have noticed for several months past, attributable mostly to attempts of Western speculators to advance by rumors of "short crop," which, though not always reliable, nevertheless as this market is sensitive, has tended to advance prices 56c.@75c. ₱ bbl.

The sales during the fortnight have been large for present, as well as for future delivery, and mostly at prices 25c. below our present quotations. The receipts for the month have barely equaled the demand, and the stock during the month has decreased some 300 bbls.

Cut Meats—In poor demand, and with ample receipts and an increasing stock, sales cannot be effected unless at a considerable concession in prices.

Bacon—Has been more inquired after for export, and considerable sales have been made of Southern and Western to arrive; the stock on the spot is very small, as our packers, finding it not always of ready sales, have this season cut to a very small extent, except upon orders. Dry Salted Short Boneless Middles, 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb.; do. Long do., 8½c.; do. Short do., 8½c.; Cumberland, 7¾c.@8c.

Lard—A fair demand exists both for home use and for export, although present prices are rather above a large portion of the foreign limits. The stock of Prime Lard continues very short, and is firmly held for full rates; of common grades, there is an abundance.

Beef—Has been rather more actively inquired after, but prices are unchanged.

Tallow—Continues in good demand at unchanged prices—the stock is very small, and not more than sufficient for the wants of the home trade.

Flour Inspection in Philadelphia.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer, Jan. 30.

The office of Flour Inspector of the city of Philadelphia is one of the most lucrative in the gift of the Governor, and it is not astonishing that there are so many aspirants for the position. There is now a bill before the Legislature to have two Inspectors instead of one, but this does not meet with much approbation from the politicians, and the bill will probably be defeated. The Inspector in chief generally appoints three Inspectors, who do all the labor at low salaries, while he pockets the emoluments of the office. The fees, as authorized by law, are one cent per barrel for Flour and Meal, two cents each for hogsheads, and a half cent each for half barrels. To a casual observer these figures seem but a small compensation, but by referring to the accompanying official statement of the inspections it will be seen that the revenue is a handsome one:

INSPECTIONS IN 1857.

		Fees.
Flour, bbls	623,296 at 1 cent	$6,232 96
Flour, half bbls	5,956 at ½ cent	29 73
Rye Flour, bbls	16,633 at 1 cent	166 33
Corn Meal, bbls	54,991 at 1 cent	549 91
Corn Meal, half bbls	475 at ½ cent	2 37½
Corn Meal, hhds	392 at 2 cents	7 84
Total		$6,989 14½
Less salaries of three Deputies		1,500 00
Net profit		$5,489 14½

The Inspectors are each furnished with a scoop which they thrust into each barrel, drawing therefrom about a half a pound of Flour or Meal, from which they draw their conclusions as to the quality of the article, and brand the barrel accordingly. This scoop holds about a half a pound of Flour or Meal, which the Inspector holds as his perquisite. This is no small matter. The total inspections last year were 682,770 bbls., equal to 341,330 lbs., which at 3 cents ₱ lb. would net $19,000, to which must be added the fees, amounting to $5,849, making a total of $15,489. Who would not be a Flour Inspector? Some of the present applicants are about as competent to fill the position as they would be to edit a daily newspaper.

Albany Cattle Market, Feb. 1.

W. W. Wolford's Bull's Head, Washington-avenue.

Beef Cattle—550 at market. Extra, $5 50; first quality, $5; second quality, $4 50; third quality, $4.

Cows and Calves—18 at market. Extra, $60; first quality, $50; second quality, $40; third quality, $30.

Sheep and Lambs—4,050 at market. Extra, $9; first quality, $5; second quality, $4; third quality, $3; 45 very extra Sheep sold for $16 50 ₱ head.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

Wrapping Papers.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

OYSTERS AND WING'S.—THERE IS NOTHING but WING'S Farina Crackers which will give that delightful taste to oysters known as Oysters and Wing's.

It is remarked that their extensive use with oysters is owing to the fact that oysters appear altogether better and richer flavored when eaten with WING'S Crackers. The taste is truly delightful. Ask your grocer for WING'S Farina Crackers, and take none but those stamped with the name "WING." The Wholesale Dépôt is at A. N. THOMPSON & CO.'S, Nos. 221 and 223 Fulton-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO PURCHASE cheap for cash, a Franklin (Gordon's) and a superroyal Hand Press; or would buy out a small Jobbing office having such Presses. Address F. K. C., Box No. 876 *Times* Office.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM one to a hundred horse power, for sale or exchange. Cash paid for engines, boilers, shafting, &c., at No. 35 Gansevoort-st., between Greenwich and Washington.
JAMES WYLIE.

ROUGH PLATE-GLASS JUST RECEIVED.—25,000 feet of superior quality assorted sizes, from ⅜ to 1 inch thick. For sale at the Lenox Plate-Glass Store, No. 115 Chambers-st., New York. FRYE & CO.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

ADVANCES.—M. B. BUTLER & CO., GENERAL Auctioneers, No. 11 Spruce-st.—Storage and cash advances made on every description of property. For sale, one burglar and fire-proof safe.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND STAND-UP OFfice desk, single and strong, about eight feet in length. Address Post-Office, Box No. 616.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OIL, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons. J. W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, $3 50 DOUBLE-SOLE PEGGED BOOT

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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12mo: $1 25.

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Lands of the Saracen, $1 25.
India, China and Japan, $1 50.
Northern Travel, $1 25
G. P. PUTNAM, No. 321 Broadway.

THE GREAT PREMIUM MONTHLY.

EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY For March, will be ready much earlier than usual, and will contain some very remarkable articles. Among others we mention: "Lost Civilization of the West;" "[illegible] in Spanish War with Mexico;" "The Great Life of Washington;" "Open the Church Doors;" "Jack Downing's Thirty Years Out of the Senate;" "The American Drama;" "The Fine Arts in New-York;" &c., &c.—all original. This is the richest number yet published. Dealers and agents are requested to send in their orders immediately. OAKSMITH & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

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Tell her I love her,
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People of taste and fashion, who frequent the great American Gift Bookstore, No. 293 Broadway, are delighted with the elegant display of Valentines and Books, which insures every purchaser a splendid present. Catalogue sent free to all. Address, A. RANNY, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting at Stuyvesant Institute (Central Committee Room) WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. The attendance of every member is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN, President.
CHARLES CHENEY, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF Southern New-York, will hold its Semi-Annual Session, in its Room, O. F. Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock. Per Order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

LEE-AVENUE COURSE OF FIVE LECTURES.—Doctor FRANK TUTHILL will deliver the second lecture of the course in the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject—*A Lost Sense.* The proceeds are for the benefit of the Benevolent Society of the Sabbath-School. Admittance 25 cents. Children 10 cents. Commence at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—REV. DR. McLEOD, BY request of the congregation, will deliver a discourse in commemoration of his 25 years' ministry in this City, THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, at 7½ o'clock, in the Twelfth-street Church, west of 6th-av.

PERSONAL.

STRAYED OR DECOYED AWAY FROM her home, No. 86 Leonard-st., yesterday afternoon, ISABELLA JAFFREY, aged 8 years; brown hair, fresh complexion and rather stout of her age; had on a brown bloomer, dark calico dress, brown cloak, and stout lace-up shoes with ankle straps and eyelets. Information concerning her will be gratefully received by her parents as above, No. 86 Leonard-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with board in a private family. House, first-class; water, gas and bath rooms. Room furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 309½ East 10th-st., opposite Tompkins-square.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 79 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 50 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and agreeable accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 186 Atlantic st., nearly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW DESIRable rooms for single gentlemen or families, at No. 98 Clark-st., next to the Church; convenient to the cars and ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—FRONT parlor, on second floor, (with hall room if desired) with board, may be had at No. 292 Henry, near Harrison-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY—IN A PRIVATE family, five minutes' walk from the ferry; a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen can be furnished with board by calling at No. 145 Grove-st.

WESTERN HOTEL—NOS. 9, 11, 13 AND 15 CORTLANDT-ST.—BOARD $1 50 PER DAY.—This well-known and centrally located hotel has reduced the price of board from $2 to $1 50 per day. THOS. D. WINCHESTER. D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED—IN BROOKLYN.—A GENtleman is desirous of obtaining board for himself and lady in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders. Terms must be moderate, and location pleasant, not more than ten minutes' walk from one of the ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., box No. 1,407 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD AND MUSIC.—A YOUNG MAN SPENDing some months in the City under musical instruction from the best of masters, wishes to engage board where his services as a teacher of the Piano, Violin or Guitar, would be received as part payment; Brooklyn preferred. Address MUSIC, at Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway. The highest references given.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ROOM—No. 124 Chambers-st., New-York; furnished rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

NO. 6 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, pleasant furnished rooms to let with board. Dinner at 6 o'clock P. M.

TO RENT—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, with full or partial board; house has bath and gas. Apply at No. 109 Washington-st., Jersey City.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN P. VANROSSUM, NO. 35 CEDAR-st., offers for sale the following articles of his own importation and selection: Havana cigars, various and choice brands; Holland gin, fine brandies, old Jamaica rum, Scotch and domestic whiskies, port, sherry, and claret wines, Burgundies, hocks, Sauternes, and Champagne, which he will supply at moderate prices, and in quantities to suit.

HUNGARIAN WINES.—THE IMPORTERS, FREUND & GROSSINGER, No. 106 Water-st., are now selling their pure, unadulterated wines, wholesale and by retail, to suit the times. Price lists free by post.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY NIGHT, Feb. 1, shortly after leaving Wallack's Theatre, a GOLD WATCH, made by Roskell, Liverpool, No. 47,047: also, an old-fashioned gold chain, seal and key attached. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if the above property is restored to the owner, at No. 7 West 28th-st., or at No. 2 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Lecompton Constitution was sent to Congress yesterday by the President, accompanied by his Message, which takes the most utter Pro-Slavery view of affairs in Kansas. He characterizes the city of Lawrence as the hotbed of Abolitionism, denounces in unmeasured terms the persistency with which the Topeka movement is insisted upon by the Free-State men, and asserts that the dividing line in Kansas is not between political parties, as in other places, but between those who are loyal to Government and those who are endeavoring to destroy it by the force of usurpation. He says, in effect, that Kansas is now, by the will of the people, as much a Slave State as Georgia or South Carolina, and insists that an admission into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution is the only means of restoring tranquillity—the people having the power to amend it hereafter as they think proper. The Message gave rise to animated proceedings in both Houses. In the House, a motion was pending at the time of adjournment to refer it and the Constitution to a Select Committee of thirteen—thus taking it out of the hands of the Committee on Territories. Previous to the reception of the Message, the Army bill was discusssed in the Senate and the Printing Deficiency bill was passed in the House.

Nothing of special importance was done in the State Senate, yesterday. In the Assembly, the Speaker announced the Standing Committees, and the manner in which they are constructed was the cause of considerable animadversion on the part of the New-York members, several of whom declined to serve, or requested to be excused. A considerable number of bills were entered upon the first stages of legislation in both Houses.

The probabilities are that the Hartford County Savings Institution at Hartford, Ct., will lose all its capital ($100,000) by the defalcation of the Treasurer, JOHN W. SEYMOUR. Mr. SEYMOUR has disappeared, and is supposed to have left the country by some steamer out of New-York. He is a native of Hartford, and has hitherto borne an unblemished character. The defalcation occurred in consequence of the failure of heavy stock speculations in which he was concerned, and for which he used the funds of the Bank.

Gen. WALKER appeared before the United States District Court at New-Orleans on Monday morning and demanded a trial, but the Judge informed him that the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against him, and that there was nothing against him unless new instructions were received from Washington.

Mayor TIEMANN has decided to devote hereafter an hour every day to investigating the charges brought against parties arrested by his Special Police squad. The investigations will embrace the cases of gamblers, lottery policy-dealers, and those charged with violating City ordinances generally. A number of cells are being constructed in the basement of the City Hall for the temporary accommodation of prisoners. Yesterday R. M. CARTER, of No. 216 Canal-street, and ORLONDO ROBINSON, of No. 96 Park-street, were brought before the Mayor, and held to bail on a charge of selling lottery policies.

A letter has been addressed to Mayor TIEMANN from the Mayor of Richmond, Va., asking that inquiries be made concerning a colored man, named GEORGE ANDERSON. The letter states that a person going by the name of MASON THOMAS, has been arrested in Richmond, charged with selling ANDERSON into Slavery, while the latter asserts that he is a free negro and was born in this City. Affidavits of persons who knew ANDERSON will be sent to-day to Richmond to secure his release from the hands of his kidnapper.

In the Board of Councilmen last evening, an attempt was made to exclude the *Tribune* from the list of papers proposed to be allowed the Corporation printing. Ultimately nothing was done in the matter, Councilman BRADY stating that he knew well the TIMES, *Herald* and *Tribune* would not accept the work at the stipulated price. A message from the Mayor informed the Board of the expected arrival of his Excellency Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, and suggesting that the Corporation receive him as the representative of the Turkish Government, with every mark of courtesy. A committee was appointed to receive his Excellency. Councilman GENET wished to substitute $2,000 per annum for $1,000 as the proposed pay of members of the Board in the memorial from the Board of Aldermen to the Legislature. Nothing else of consequence was done, and the Board adjourned to next Tuesday.

The Board of Supervisors, at their meeting yesterday, refused to adopt a report in favor of appropriating $16,000 for a mounted police on the ground that no such thing had been asked for by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and also, because a mounted police was not considered necessary. The Committee on Civil Courts reported in favor of renting rooms in the NEW-YORK TIMES Building for the use of the Surrogate. After some remarks upon the appropriateness of the TIMES Building, in consequence of its position, being fire-proof and otherwise unusually desirable for such a purpose, the report was referred back.

The Board of Central Park Commissioners held an adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon. The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000 from the Bank of Commerce, for the payment of employes of the Board, was authorized. A memorial is to be sent to the Legislature, praying the State to pay to the Commission, for the use of the State Arsenal within the Park, an annual rent, equal to the interest paid by the City to the State for its use.

The bark *Mary C. Dyer*, which went ashore at Barnegat some three weeks since, was finally got afloat and anchored in the Inlet. On Sunday, the steam-tug *Ajax*, Capt. THOMAS MARSHALL, was sent to tow the bark to New-York, but did not start from the Inlet until Monday morning. The pilot-boat *Mary Taylor* (No. 5) saw the *Ajax* towing the dismasted bark, and apparently in need of assistance, and reported it to Capt. HAZZARD, of the steamer *W. H. Webb*, about 4 o'clock P. M. on Monday. The *Webb* at once went in search of the vessel, but night coming on, Capt. HAZZARD was obliged to return and anchor under the Hook. It now appears that the *Ajax* was compelled by the increasing gale of Monday night to cut the bark adrift, in order to save both from going ashore—that the bark succeeded, after losing one anchor, in safely riding out the gale; but the steamer was not so fortunate, for she was driven ashore at Long Branch, where she was seen yesterday morning, stern on the beach, and nearly broken up. What had become of the crew was not known up to the time of going to press, as the telegraph was down. The bark was found by the *Webb*, and yesterday towed up to the Atlantic Dock.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Historical Society was held at the Library, corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street, last evening, and was numerously attended. Reports of Committees were heard, new members were elected, and others nominated. Among the reports was an acknowledgment from the Librarian of several valuable books, one of which was the Diary of a Prisoner in the Provost Jail, during the Revolutionary War, and the Letter-Book of GERARD BEEKMAN. JAMES B. MURRAY received a vote of thanks, for an addition to the picture gallery. A resolution was adopted, paying a tribute of respect to the memory of CRAWFORD, the American sculptor. Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR read a paper on "The Martyrs of the American Prison-Ships."

GADFER GROSS, a German, and his wife, keepers of a lager-bier cellar under the Shakespeare Hotel, died yesterday at their residence, from the effects of poison, willfully administered by the latter, for the purpose, she said, of "ending her own troubles, and preventing her husband from leaving her."

The Police of the Mayor's office made another descent last evening upon several notorious gambling cribs. The gamesters, it seems, were forewarned of the visit, for the onslaught resulted in nothing except the capture of a faro table, &c., at the place No. 8 Barclay-street.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT delivered his oration on "Charity" last evening in the Academy of Music, before a vast audience. The proceeds are to be devoted to the fund of the Woman's Protective Emigration Society.

The Board of Ten Governors met yesterday afnoon, and transacted a considerable amount of current business.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, only two cases, of small importance, were tried, and they each resulted in a verdict of not guilty. JOSEPH RICHTER was charged with robbing THOMAS L. PLUMB of $25. The Jury did not credit the testimony of the complainant, and acquitted the prisoner. JOSEPH THOMA, an Italian, was tried for an assault on CHRISTOPHER LOUT, with intent to kill. The evidence being insufficient, the Jury acquitted him.

The Jury in the case of MAURICE O'CONNELL, for the Greenwich-street murder, came into Court, yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M., having been out twenty-one hours, with a verdict of "Guilty of murder," with a strong recommendation to mercy. The Judge said he would transmit the recommendation to the Executive. Sentence deferred till Monday next.

The Brooklyn Board of Education last evening, on motion of Judge GREENWOOD, appointed a Special Committee of five to investigate the causes which led to the destruction of Public School Building, No. 14; to examine all of the buildings under the charge of the Board, and make an early report. The Committee are empowered to employ the necessary assistance in making a thorough investigation.

The general Markets, yesterday, exhibited somewhat greater animation. Flour was in better demand, but prices did not vary much. Wheat, Rye and Barley ruled quiet and nominal. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Corn at former rates. Cotton was more active and very firm. Rio Coffee was freely dealt in at buoyant figures. Cassia was active at old rates. Sugars and Rice were in request at uniform quotations. Provisions attracted considerable attention, and Pork advanced a shade. Pot Ashes were brisker and dearer. Hides were in very good demand at full prices. Tobacco was quiet, yet steady. Freights exhibited no new feature.

The Sectional President.

Mr. BUCHANAN has deliberately forced upon the Congress and the people of the United States the most intense and absolute issue of sectional interests and sectional feeling to which we have yet been brought in the history of this country. He has done this with the full knowledge that the great majority of American citizens, as well at the North as at the South, desire nothing so little as the reopening of the political strife which resulted in his own election to the Presidency but little more than a year ago, in the face of the most earnestly-reiterated protests from leading members of that political party by which he was commended to the Nation as an impartial and conservative statesman, upon whose disposition, tempered by age and fortified by experience, the people might rely for a dispassionate administration of the government in these trying days of political chaos and of sectional misunderstanding. That he has fully measured the possible results to his country of the step which he has taken, we are unwilling to believe, as we are very sure that he is little aware of its certain consequences to his own name and fame, to his present influence, and to his permanent reputation. In his Message yesterday, sent in to the Senate on the subject of Kansas, Mr. BUCHANAN reviews the history only to revive the animosities of the disputes which have so long distracted the Territory of Kansas, and inflamed the public feeling of the Union. He urges upon Congress the admission of Kansas as a State under the Constitution drawn up at Lecompton, in the language of an exasperated partisan, and with the temper of a remorseless theorist, resolved that his particular doctrine of the national law shall be maintained at any hazard and at any cost, though the cost be the peace of the nation, and the hazard the existence of the Union. Neither the unanimous voice of the conservative majorities of every State in the Confederacy reaffirming the sovereignty of the popular will, nor the plain expression of that popular will in Kansas, branding the Lecompton Constitution as the repudiated work of a defeated minority, nor his own past declarations and recorded pledges of a firm determination to enforce the righteous and regular behests of the people at the polls, have been allowed to weigh with Mr. BUCHANAN against the entreaties or the menaces of the factious enthusiasts, or the deliberate conspirators who have demanded of him the barren triumph of crushing for an hour at Washington, the free life which even they themselves admit they cannot hope to stifle on the plains of Kansas. For Mr. BUCHANAN has not contented himself with asserting the legality and advising the indorsement of the Lecompton Constitution. Had he done no more than this, he might have lost caste as a calm and practical statesman without involving himself in the odium of a reckless sect of disorganizing fanatics. But he has departed from the dignity of his office, and from all the proprieties of patriotism, to assail the character of the citizens of Kansas, to vilify their motives, to impeach their loyalty, and to stigmatize them in terms which we have been accustomed to expect only from the excitement of popular debate, or the license of Congressional invective. For this no shadow of a warrant can be found in the circumstances which evoked the Message of the President. The question of the issues upon which the Lecompton Constitution had been advocated and rejected in Kansas, was utterly beyond the purview of the National Executive. Mr. BUCHANAN, if he chose to recommend to Congress the admission of Kansas as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, had no right whatever to enter upon a declamatory sketch of the politics of that Territory, and in this point of view his interminable discourse of Slavery and Anti-Slavery, and his perquisitions behind the ballot-boxes of Kansas, throw a most melancholy light, not only upon his own qualifications for the great office which he holds, but upon the actual condition of parties and of interests in this country. The tempestuous prophecies of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and the muttered menaces of Senator MASON, significant as they are, portend less of imminent and serious peril to our institutions, than the spectacle which Mr. BUCHANAN affords us of a Northern politician, trained, through half a century of public life, to reticence and to compromise, and safely lodged upon the highest pinnacle of his political ambition, but driven at last by the vehemence of the friends of disunion into the attitude of a sectional chieftain, and trampling under foot alike the dictates of patriotism and the control of common sense in the service of sectional jealousy and of treasonable fanaticism.

The North and South.

Hon. JOHN ROBERTSON, a distinguished lawyer of Virginia, is publishing a series of articles upon the threatened predominance of the Free States in the federal government. Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas, which are ready for admission to the Union, will all prohibit Slavery, and will give the Free States a majority of *eight* in the federal Senate. He thinks the South should never assent to such a state of things, without some effectual guarantee against the supremacy of Northern sentiments and interests:—and he proposes, as a means of securing such a guarantee, an amendment of the Constitution,

> "Authorizing *a separation of the Senate*, at the desire of a specified number of Senators, *into two bodies* representing respectively the slaveholding and non-slaveholding sections; and declaring that no law, or at least none affecting the domestic institutions of any State or States, shall go into effect without the concurrence of a majority, or other specified number of Senators representing the section to which such State or States shall belong; or, without the formality of separate chambers, declaring that no such law should pass, if negatived by a specified number of Senators from either section."

Mr. ROBERTSON considers this plan for maintaining a sectional equilibrium preferable to Mr. CALHOUN's project of a dual executive; and he thinks that by its adoption the rights of the Southern States and their retention in the Union might be secured.

However desirable speculative political writers may consider such projects, every person of ordinary sagacity must see that they are utterly impracticable. The amendment of the federal Constitution, in any important respect—in any particular involving vital interests or touching the convictions of any considerable portion of the people, is practically impossible. Merely to *propose* any amendment requires the assent of *two-thirds* of the members of each house of Congress, or the application of the Legislatures of *two-thirds* of the States:—and when a Convention thus authorized shall have adopted amendments of any kind, they require the ratification of *three-fourths* of all the States. Such a degree of unanimity as this, either in Congress or in the States, cannot be hoped for on any question of party or of sectional feeling. It is absurd to expect it, and though such speculations may amuse the leisure, or exercise the ingenuity of theorists, they are of no importance in connection with the practical politics of the day.

The growing preponderance of the Free States is the result of natural and legitimate growth. It does not arise, in the least, from political considerations. It has not been aided—on the contrary, it has been retarded and checked by the action of the Federal Government. Free labor promotes the settlement of new countries—while Slave labor retards it. Emigrants, either from Europe or from the old States, who seek to improve their own condition, and lay the foundations of prosperity for their children, will not go where they will be forced to compete with Slave labor—and Slave labor cannot go where it will compete with them. Owners of slaves in the present slaveholding States cannot afford to send their slaves into new Territory, for they are worth more to them where they are. No community ever makes pecuniary sacrifices for the promotion of political objects—not even for its own protection, unless the danger be imminent, and offer no other means of escape. Slavery, like everything else, is subject to the laws of trade. It will go, or stay, where it is most profitable. A Western farmer or cattle-raiser will send his products to the market in which they will return to him the highest price, whether it be New-York or New-Orleans. And so a Virginia, Kentucky or Tennessee slaveowner will send his slaves to Mississippi and Alabama—if he parts with them at all—rather than to Kansas, Arizona or Nebraska, because they will command a better price.

It is impossible, therefore, for the Slaveholding States to compete with the Free States in the settlement of the new regions of the country. In the nature of the case, the contest must go against them. If there were not an Abolitionist or a Republican in the land,—if no man had ever raised his voice against Slavery,—the result could not be different. It flows from natural, inevitable, and unchangeable causes. Nor can the South escape their operation. It is preposterous to expect the Free States voluntarily to surrender the political power which the operation of these causes gives them. They will go on to acquire every year more and more supremacy in the affairs of the Federal Government. Nor is this due, in any degree, to the direct efforts of Abolitionists or any section of the Anti-Slavery Party. Those efforts, indeed, have retarded rather than aided this increase of Northern strength. They have exhibited so much of violence, of disorder, and danger to the peace of the country, that they have awakened a sentiment of apprehension, and of sympathy with the menaced section among the people of the Free States, which would not otherwise have had any existence. It is not too much to say that, but for the movements of the ultra Anti-Slavery Party, there would have been no Pro-Slavery party in the Northern States.

We believe those Southern men are quite right who hold that the only alternative open to the Slaveholding States is *submission* to the substantial supremacy of the Free States, or *secession* from the Union. But we do not believe, as many of them profess to do, that secession would work any improvement of their condition. On the contrary, we think it would plunge them instantly into a gulf of political ruin, and accelerate infinitely the operation of the worst evils which they apprehend from continuance in the Confederacy. In the first place, a peaceful secession is impossible:—the step would be attended with all the horrors of a civil war. In the next place, if separation were once effected, the two nations could not live together on peaceful terms. And Slavery, which now enjoys the protection of the Federal Constitution, would then be exposed to a thousand dangers from which it is now free.

We do not believe the South has anything to apprehend from that preponderence of the Free States which is inevitable. Slavery will never be interfered with in the States where it exists by the Federal Government,—unless its own aggressions should provoke a resentment which will overleap the bounds of justice and the Constitution. Up to the present time, certainly, the South has no reason to complain of the past, or to fear injustice in the future.

Bullion and the Crisis.

The modern doctrine of *laissez-faire* in political economy has been as yet very imperfectly and partially applied to some of the most important interests of Society; and while human affairs continue to be governed, as at present they are, by the influences of several incongruous and hostile theories, it is impossible to expect of them any steady, regular and accurate action. The limits of law-making and of the interference of authority in individual transactions, have never yet been clearly defined; and there can be no doubt that the "collective wisdom" of Parliaments and Legislatures has, up to this time, done almost as much of harm as of good in the world, as well by acting with no clear apprehension of relations and consequences, as by forbearing to act where action was imperatively demanded. There was infinite good sense in the reply of the Paris merchants who, when they were asked by the French Minister of Finance to say what he could do to advance their interests, answered, "Nothing Sir, so efficient, as simply to let us alone." The questions of Banking and Currency in particular, have been terribly befogged by inconsiderate and inconsistent legislation, and the recent panic in the commercial world certainly borrowed some of its most authentic terrors, from the conditions which unscientific laws had imposed upon the organization of trade in various countries.

Any practical suggestions looking towards a practical adjustment of the world's media of exchange, and towards such legislative reforms as may tend to relieve or equalize the pressures of the law upon trade and commerce, ought therefore at this time to attract particular attention; and we gladly give place to-day to a communication which has been addressed to us by a distinguished Scottish financier and economist, Mr. GUTHRIE, of Stranraer, accompanying a letter from that gentleman to Mr. JAMES WILSON, M. P., one of the Lords of the Treasury of Great Britain, and a well-known writer on finance. The propositions of Mr. GUTHRIE invite a more extended consideration than we can at this moment bestow upon them. But they are at least intelligible, which is more than can be said for most of the panaceas of financial disease, so freely offered to the world, and they refer themselves for their origin to fundamental principles in political economy and in social science. Mr. GUTHRIE attributes the present crisis (for it is hardly yet time to speak of the crisis as *past*, even in our own elastic system) solely to the "unsound state of the bullion trade." This is, of course, a limitation not to be readily accepted. The unsound state of all trade, as well as of the "trade in bullion," must be held ultimately responsible for the deepest and gravest perturbations of the world's financial system; and this unsoundness must in turn be traced back far beyond the imperfections of Banking Laws and currency regulations to the moral atmosphere of an age of transition, and to the metaphysical realms of human character and of human intelligence. Nevertheless, if Mr. GUTHRIE can demonstrate his theory, that it will be possible to establish the balances of value upon an accurate poise by a reconstruction of the relations between bullion and all other commodities, we shall have gained a great good. His principle is perfectly simple—so simple, indeed, that one naturally fears its practical inapplicability in the actual condition of commercial affairs. It is this: *That gold should serve as a standard of value, but not as a medium of exchange*, since, while it discharges the functions of a medium of exchange, it must necessarily pass current at a conventional price, while it is really subject to inflations and depreciations out of the natural course of trade. And he would achieve his object by establishing a paper circulation, perfectly secured and immediately but *indirectly* convertible into gold—so that gold should become a subject of purchase and sale, like all other commodities, while yet its substantial efficacy as a standard of value, commonly accepted and recognized for those qualities which at first advanced it to such a position, would not only remain unimpaired, but be substantially confirmed and reinforced.

This indirect convertibility Mr. GUTHRIE would obtain by basing all banking operations upon a capital of national stock, the "issuer of notes being bound to give for each £1 note as much Government or other stock as would *produce* to the holder at the instant in the Stock Market 0.25682 of an ounce of gold." Numerous objections to the application of such a system as this will immediately suggest themselves, but the result at which Mr. GUTHRIE aims is clearly one that may be attained, and must be if the world is to be relieved from the continual and irregular ebb and flow of value. A sound paper circulation at least is not a dream, since it has been a practical reality in Scotland for many years past. The Scottish joint-stock banks have for years excluded gold, by their small notes, from the ordinary business of Scotland, and the confidence of the Scottish community in their solidity has never been seriously shaken. It withstood the shocks of 1825, 1838 and 1847, nor has it given way in the panic of the present financial year. And this firm confidence has been founded not upon the proportions of the bullion basis in the Scottish banks, but upon the mutual proportions of the various departments of their business—upon the proportions preserved between their paid-up capital and their liabilities, in the form of circulation and deposits. The paid-up capital of the Scottish banks amounted before the failure of the Western Bank of Scotland to £11,701,997—their deposits and issue together to about £30,000,000—the paid-up capital, that is, covering over one-third of the liabilities, while the joint-stock principle extended this security over the whole space of the private property of the numerous stockholders. In the best English joint-stock banks the capital averages only about 10 per cent. of the liabilities, while the proportion between the actually paid-up capital and the deposit liabilities alone of our own banks is made the subject of just complaint by the Bank Superintendent of New-York, in his report just issued. The sound Scotch banks have always gone on the principle of paying moderate dividends till years of success and accumulation justified an enlargement; and the knowledge of this fact has determined their position in the community. In 1855, for instance, the Western Bank of Scotland was known to have departed from these rules. It was doing a most extensive business, and paying 8 per cent. dividends on a capital of £1,500,000. At the same time the Royal Bank, with a capital of £2,000,000, was issuing only £208,772 of notes, against £577,039 of the Western Bank, and paying 5 per cent. dividends. But the £50 shares of the Western Bank stood at £77 10s., while the £100 shares of the Royal Bank stood at £128, and the £100 shares of the British Linen Company—one of the oldest banking houses of Scotland—at £205 10s., paying the same dividends with the Western.

With such a banking history, Scotland has some right to be heard as an authority in matters financial, notwithstanding the vituperations which the London papers are pouring out upon the Caledonians of 1857—precisely as ROBERT WALPOLE poured them out upon the Caledonians of the crisis of 1712 for saving themselves at the expense of the English banks.

The Siege of Saragossa.

Probably from the New-York Tribune.

We find in an exchange the following unacknowledged article of a singular and surprising interest to historians and military men, and we think we can hardly be wrong in attributing it to the same astute and martial critic who has favored the world with his views of the Crimean war—of the siege of Delhi, and of the Defence of Lucknow, through the columns of one of our City cotemporaries.

THE SARAGOSSA SHAM.

Poets are the bitterest foes of truth, and British poets in particular have done more to obfuscate the human mind than any other class of men whatever, except dispatch writers and brigadiers. That bloated and aristocratic simpleton, Lord BYRON, by babbling a deal of amatory nonsense about a Spanish girl whom he calls the "Maid of Saragossa," has gone far to confirm the popular delusion that the second defence of that city by the Spanish in the dynastic war of NAPOLEON (foolishly called the "Peninsular War" by the toadies of WELLINGTON and the flunkies of SOULT) was something unexampled in history for courage and spirit. Such bravery, such perseverance, such endurance of fatigues and hardships, we are told, *usque ad nauseam*, have never been seen at any time, and the defence of Saragossa stands without a peer in modern times. Of all this nonsense it is easy to make short work. The character of the whole siege is of a lumbering resistance by a half-disciplined, half-armed Spanish rabble, to a series of futile attacks made by fair French troops, of an average courage certainly, but officered miserably and managed by imbecile commanders. The city never should have been taken, and yet, if the French had been handled with any sort of intelligence the siege of two months would have been a storming party of two hours. Saragossa was, as it has been justly called, one vast fortress—every house in it was fire-proof—and it was filled with overtopping towers of churches and convents, of which no less than *forty* remained standing at the time of the surrender, a fact of itself sufficient to prove the contemptible character alike of the attack and the defence. How many towers were left standing in Ciudad Rodrigo, we should be glad to know—or in Sebastopol? PALAFOX, the Spanish General, had full notice of the French advance, and all the suburbs between the Ebro and the Huerta (a highly defensible series of esplanaded terraces, broken here and there with escarped *abattis*) were put into a state of complete defence. There were 30,000 regular troops in the city—with over 20,000 volunteers, animated (so we are asked to believe) with an unexampled fury of patriotic fanaticism—13 engineers, 800 sappers and miners, and 2,000 cannoneers. On the 21st December, 1808, MORTIER and MONCEY had taken up their positions with 35,000 men, the flower of the French in Spain. They had been allowed to cross the Gallego unopposed! and ought to have marched instantly into the heart of Saragossa. But so stupidly were they handled that on the 24th the Spanish cavalry *actually got out of the city and surprised a post of infantry between the Ebro and the Parallels!* while the first attack of GAZAN on the suburb was driven back with a loss of 400 men. To speak of the operations on one side or the other, in a siege thus conducted, as "terrific," is a simple abuse of language. The French assaults were evidently directed against the city at large and not against particular points, or else why were not the Spanish defenders annihilated in detail long before that 29th of January, 1809, on which the French, having made a breach as wide as Broadway in the fortification "Santa Engracia," rushed in four picked columns to the assault? This question it will not be easy for the amorous babblers about Saragossa maids to answer. One regiment of Poles of the Vistula alone, with true Sclavonic dash availed themselves fully even at that critical moment of their opportunity, and swept on over six successive mines, but they were miserably supported, and the French got no further than the lines of the bastions. Of course they were driven back by the mere effect of the garrison's fire, which effectually disposes of the "extraordinary valor" displayed by the French besiegers, and proportionally upsets the claims of the besieged to any particular credit for their resistace. Moroever, so stupid had been the French mining, that they regularly brought down the houses in such a way as to expose themselves to the fire of the Spanish; and the fact is now well known that at the end of fifty days the French had really given out. Of course the Spanish ought to have known this, and to have taken advantage of it. But they did nothing of the kind. Not even GALINDO's surprise, with only 80 men, of a strong French mortar battery could move these inert masses to action, although they outnumbered so greatly their assailants, and although they were fighting for the liberty of Spain in the midst of eleven millions of Spaniards. As to the French fire, we have to ask how is it possible that after the walls were cast down by Jan. 29, the French artillery and musketry should have been playing almost within pistol range upon the city houses till Feb. 21, without killing and wounding every soul in Saragossa? The place surrendered at last—why, is still a mystery to us—but in spite of all this "tremendous fighting" the defenders had lost in killed and wounded only about six thousand and the besiegers only about four thousand men! The Spanish loss, that is, was but about 12 per cent. of their whole force, and the French about 11. What is this, when compared to the Borodino? Why, even at Lucknow the 32d British Regiment, which bore the brunt of the defence of the Residency, lost 200 out of 500 men, or 40 per cent. of the whole. The poets are perfectly right that there was never such fighting seen as at Saragossa—indeed there was not!

But then, surely, the besieged underwent uncommon hardships. Listen! "General PALAFOX and his friends passed a whole month in a vaulted building where they indulged in every species of amusement and excess!" As for the population at large, they actually had to pass much of their time under ground, the hardship of which, when one reflects that all Spanish houses have a sort of cavernous character, will be easily appreciated—and it is fearful to think that many of them actually had to cook their own meals—the delicate dainty Spanish *Señoritas*, accustomed to pass their lives in listening to the tinkling guitars of their sentimental adorers! Truly it makes the blood run cold to hear of it! Certainly, the Spanish fought well. We do not deny that; but who would not have done so with the certainty of being hanged if he did not? As to the attempt to make a marvelous piece of heroism out of this siege, it is simply ridiculous in the face of ROGNIAT and NAPIER. Compare the defence of Saragossa with HANNIBAL's crossing of the Alps, or XENOPHON's Retreat of the Ten Thousand, or the conquest of Leinster by STRONGBOW, and you will see that there was nothing very remarkable in the affair after all.

Ex-Secretary Stanton.

Hon. F. P. STANTON, lately Secretary of the Territory of Kansas, is in the City, where he will spend a few days previous to his return to Washington. He considers the action of the Administration in regard to the Lecompton Constitution, as certain to involve the Territory in serious and protracted difficulty. The fraudulent alteration of returns of the vote at Delaware Crossing on the 4th of January, he says, is a matter perfectly well understood by every intelligent person. The vote *as certified by the Judges of Election*, who themselves belonged to the Pro-Slavery Party, was but 43,—all on the Pro-Slavery side. The returns were given to HENDERSON, who took them to Leavenworth and altered them so as to make the Pro-Slavery vote 343. This return gives the Legislature to the Pro-Slavery Party. Gen. CALHOUN is perfectly aware of the fraudulent character of these returns, but pretends he cannot go behind them.

Mr. STANTON thinks that if the President makes the adoption of the Lecompton Constitution a party test, and uses his power and patronage, with a determined purpose to accomplish that object, it may possibly be carried—but certainly not without. But neither CALHOUN nor the Pro-Slavery Legislature, to whom he will grant certificates, can return to Kansas, or exercise there any official functions.

The legal Pro-Slavery vote of the Territory Mr. S. computes at 2,000,—to which may possibly be added 1,000 more, of persons living part of the time in Kansas and part in Missouri. The Free-State vote he estimates at from 12,000 to 15,000, comprising the great mass of the population away from the border. Yet up to the present time the control of the Government has been entirely in the hands of the minority.

Mr. STANTON says that when he called the Territorial Legislature together in extra session, he had no reason to suppose that the President had changed his opinions or purposes, but supposed that the measure would meet his consent, as it was clearly and indispensably necessary to the preservation of the public peace. But he says he should have taken precisely the same course even if Mr. BUCHANAN had instructed him to the contrary, inasmuch as the whole matter was explicitly confided to his discretion by the fundamental law,—and he believed the step to be one which his duty required him to take.

Mr. STANTON speaks highly of the fertility of Kansas, and of the prosperity it is sure to experience whenever its inhabitants shall be left to form and control their own domestic institutions in their own way.

Mr. Everett's Lecture.

The Academy of Music was again crowded to overflowing, every square foot of space in aisles and corridors being occupied, by the audience which assembled to hear Mr. EVERETT's Lecture upon Charity. The arrangements of the house were much better than on the previous occasion; ladies as well as gentlemen, who were invited guests, were seated on the platform, upon which sloping rows of seats had been arranged so as to command a view of the audience.

Mayor TIEMANN presided and was greeted with a round of hearty applause. He introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, who stated in few words the general objects of the Woman's Protective Association,—the necessity of some organized means of removing the many females who were thrown out of employment here to sections of the country where they could find work, and the arrangements by which the Society hopes to accomplish the object at which it aims. He stated that over one hundred girls had already been provided with homes in the West, and that 900 places have been selected to which others may be sent, at an expense of twelve dollars each, part of which is to be returned.

Mr. EVERETT's lecture was a vindication of the duty of relieving the distresses and wants of others, and the propriety of doing it through organized associations, rather than by casual, individual effort. He began by demolishing the theory of MALTHUS, but soon left the line of argument for the mere congenial field of illustration, anecdote, description, and rhetorical appeals to sentiment and taste. As was unavoidable, the leading line of remark was common-place and hackneyed:—but it was abundantly relieved by those highly-wrought passages of rhetoric, in which Mr. EVERETT so much excels,—which are often introduced without any very traceable connection with the general subject, but which amply atone for their irrelevancy by the finished splendor of their language and the picturesqueness of their style. A passage of this kind last evening was a description of scenery in the vicinity of Lyons, *apropos* of the habits and manners of French beggars. A still more effective sketch was a rhetorical paraphrase of the trifling but touching story, invented by the French press, and widely circulated through our own, of the Scotch girl who, at the seige of Lucknow, in the delirium of exhaustion and sickness, was startled from sleep by hearing the pibroch of Highlanders approaching to their relief, long before the sound had reached any other ears. This was made to illustrate the manner in which the poor in large cities are beleaguered by temptation,—and few passages of eloquence have ever been made more effective than was this. Another very striking portion of the discourse was a parable introduced, with admirable skill, to illustrate the inhumanity and repulsive selfishness of those who, having enjoyed in the largest measure the gifts of Providence, refuse or neglect to provide for those who are less fortunate, and the peroration, which was a picture of the suffering in mind and heart, as well as in body, of those who are reduced to the depths of poverty from comparative comfort, and forced to part with everything made sacred to them by recollections of the past, to provide food and shelter, was exceedingly touching and effective.

A striking indication of public sentiment towards one who has been made known to the world, less by his heroic actions than by the fact that his heroism rescued women and children from the most cruel of deaths, was afforded by the outburst of applause which greeted his mention of the name of HAVELOCK.

After the lecture was closed, Dr. WARNER offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously and heartily adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That this audience gratefully acknowledges the delightful inspiration its best feelings have received from the instructive and tender Address of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, who, on this occasion, has bestowed in munificent charity, the rarest fruits of academic study, the richest experience of public life, the gifts of a superior genius, and the authority of a spotless private character.

2. *Resolved*, That the cause of charity is peculiarly the cause of woman; and that the ladies of New-York return a gentle gratitude to the goodness which has lent its splendid powers to the success of their suffering sisters—while they invoke upon the labors of the orator, the blessing of Heaven, and upon themselves that Holy Spirit whose influences can alone arouse, deepen and consecrate their efforts in behalf of the unfortunate, the exposed and the fallen of their own sex.

3. *Resolved*, That the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society"—whose empty treasury is replenished by the liberality of a hand, matching the only tongue that could draw together an assembly like this, belongs to a class of charities which enlists our full sympathy, and merits our cordial support; and that, while the public will watch with jealous care the use made of the confidence and the money now intrusted to this Society, it will see that it does not in future lack the resources which it may prove itself competent and worthy to use.

The Murillo Controversy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In her charming *Legends of the Madonna*, (p. 351,) Mrs. Jameson, than whom no better authority in matters of artistic history exists, speaks of the care which must be taken to "distinguish in the pictures of Murillo, and in all pictures painted after 1615, between the Assumption and the Immaculate Conception." Our newspapers and *salons* just now furnish an odd commentary upon the text. You have already taken the pains to point out the real meaning and briefly to relate the history of Mr. Aspinwall's valuable picture now exhibiting at Williams & Stevens', but it seems to be almost impossible to make a Protestant community, unfamiliar with Christian and Catholic art, understand the difference between paintings symbolic of a doctrine and paintings representative of an event. As a matter of fact, Murillo, who was as much or more the painter of Conceptions as Rubens was the painter of Assumptions, in all his life painted but two or three Assumptions, of which two only are known to exist, one in London, the other in St. Petersburg. His two fine pictures in the Louvre are properly described in the new and admirable catalogue of that imperial collection as pictures of "Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception," and the picture now in this City will be found so described in O'Niel's *Dictionary of Spanish Painters*, 1833, in the Royal Prado catalogue of 1802, and in Stirling's *Artists of Spain*, (Vol. III, p. 1418.)

So far as regards the mere form and composition of the picture, it is easily to be distinguished from the pictures of the Assumption, in which the earthly history of the Virgin is always alluded to, either by the bending down from Heaven of the Son to receive her, or by the open tomb and weeping friends below her, or (most frequently) by the group of adoring Apostles and by the girdle which she lets fall from her hand into the grasp of St. Thomas. The general treatment of the subject of the Assumption is modeled upon the Byzantine type of the Ascension of our Lord, (Lindsay, Chr. Art, 1, 94;) and, although the later theme of the Immaculate Conception is always handled in a way which shows little invention, it is yet never to be confounded with the Assumption by any one who has given any serious attention to the subject of Religious Art. If the glorious picture by Titian at the Academy in Venice had been half as familiar in our print-shops as it ought to be, we should never have had any bewilderment over Murillo's glorification of a dogma dear to the Spanish heart.

Temperature of the past Month.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some of your readers may be interested to know how the temperature of the past month compares with that of former years. The best materials for this comparison with which I am acquainted are furnished by the register which has been kept at Union Hall Academy, Jamaica, Long Island, since 1826. The following table shows the mean temperature of the month of January at Jamaica for each year:

Year.	Temp.	Year.	Temp.	Year.	Temp.
1826	31°61	1837	23°95	1848	35°64
1827	28.70	1838	34.05	1849	25.47
1828	34.65	1839	28.89	1850	28.18
1829	27.24	1840	22.60	1851	30.56
1830	29.21	1841	30.99	1852	22.90
1831	24.97	1842	30.58	1853	25.10
1832	29.58	1843	37.84	1854	26.74
1833	32.83	1844	24.16	1855	34.15
1834	28.86	1845	32.55	1856	20.21
1835	28.82	1846	28.19	1857	16.89
1836	27.01	1847	28.84	1858	36.66

The mean temperature of January, at Jamaica, as derived from 33 years' observations, is 28°75.

The coldest January for the entire period occurred in 1857, when the temperature was 11°86 below the mean.

The warmest January for the entire period occurred in 1843, when the temperature was 9°09 above the mean.

The temperature of the past month was 7°91 above the mean. The temperature of the warmest January exceeded that of the coldest by 20°95; and the past month has been the mildest January, *but one* known, for 33 years. E. L.

New-York University, Monday, Feb. 1, 1858.

The Collins Steamers not to be Sold.—We are happy to state that we have authority for contradicting the report published in the *Journal of Commerce* yesterday, respecting an intended sale of the Collins steamers to the British Government. The Company is somewhat embarrassed by the withholding of the money due them by the Government for carrying the mails, but they have no idea of abandoning the enterprise which has reflected so much honor on the American marine. Consequently the story that Captains Comstock and West have gone to England for the purpose of making sale of the *Baltic* and *Atlantic* is untrue. The *Atlantic* will leave New-York on Feb. 13, and the other steamers will follow in regular succession.

Extraordinary Case of Kidnapping.—The Mayor of Richmond, Va., has sent a letter to Mayor Tiemann, which we publish this morning, giving him information of an attempt, on the part of a free negro in that city, to sell a young colored man as a slave, who represents himself as a native of New-York. The name of the supposed kidnapped negro is George Anson, and we understand that there will be abundant testimony sent to Richmond to establish the truth of his statements.

Concert.—Miss E L. Williams, the Welsh Nightingale, is to be the recipient of a complimentary concert, which comes off to-night at the Mozart Rooms. Mr. Aptommas, the celebrated harpist; Mr. J. R. Thomas, the popular ballad singer, and other artists, have profferred their services for the occasion. Miss Williams is one of the best ballad singers we have had, and fully merits the support of the public.

Wallack's Theatre.—Reynold's comedy of "How to Grow Rich" will be produced here to-night. All the great artists of the establishment are in the cast.

Another Descent upon Gambling Houses.

Sergeants Croft and Birney, of the Mayor's Office, with a portion of their squads, made another descent last night upon several of the most notorious gambling "hells."

They first visited No. 8 Barclay-street, at 10½ o'clock. Only three or four persons were present and they seemed waiting for customers, for they were amusing themselves with a small game at cards. One of the party suddenly retreated to the roof of the building. The other two were not arrested, but a large faro table, checks and other paraphernalia, together with about $7, were taken possession of, and removed to the City Hall.

The Police next proceeded to a well-known place in Broadway, nearly opposite Niblo's. They found there a faro-table, but no one was operating upon it.

The next visit was made to the old stand in Prince-street, but found no one there engaged in the sport.

The next and last visit was made to No. 42 Bowery, where they found bank closed.

The gamesters were evidently advised of the movements and hence took the precaution to be prepared.

Missing.—A man named Peter Hughes, aged 45 years, started from his residence, No. 27 Monroe street, on Monday morning at about 6½ o'clock, to peddle lemons, intending to go to Harlem, and nothing has since been heard of him. He has a wife and one child. He was in the habit of going out in the morning and returning at night. His friends are greatly concerned at his long absence.

Fire.

Fire in West-street.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the lime-yard of M. Loveland & Co., No. 381 West-street. The fire was caused by slaking of the lime in consequence of rain coming upon it through a leak in the roof. The damage is estimated at $1,000 and is covered by an insurance of $1,500 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Co.

FROM ALBANY.

The Assembly Committees—Objections to their Character—Ex-Mayor Wood—Report of the Police Law—Gossip, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1857.

At the opening of the House this morning, Mr. Speaker Alvord announced the following as the Standing Committees for the session. I have marked the Democrats in italics and the Americans in small capitals, to show the political formation of the various Committees:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. *Laning*, Van Valkenburg, *Hubbard*, *Lord*, Duryea.

Commerce and Navigation—Messrs. *Hanford*, Sentell, *Crain*, Frazee, *Beach*.

Canals—Messrs. *W. Baldwin*, Richards, *Wheelock*, Hammond, *Parsons*.

Railroads—Messrs. *McNett*, Goddard, *Haggerty*, Halley, *Sutherland*.

Baks—Messrs. *Armstrong*, *Wager*, Wolcott, *Chauncey*, C. Boughton.

Insurance—Messrs. *T. Jones, Jr.*, W. F. Jones, *Dayton*, Kales, *Emans*.

Two-third and Three-fifth Bills—Messrs. *Salisbury*, Sage, *Mills*, W. B. Jones, *Delaney*.

Colleges, Academies, &c.—Messrs. *Chanler*, Edgerton, *Bleecker*, Hutchinson, *Strong*.

Grievances—Messrs. *Jeremiah*, Bacheller, E. S. Esty, *Voorhees*, *Russell*.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. *Crain*, Austin, *W. Baldwin*, *Watson*, Mather.

Petitions of Aliens—Messrs. *Lynch*, Lewis, *Wheelock*, Green, *Osgood*.

Erection and Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Law, Rawson, *J. H. Jones*, *Chatfield*, Robertson.

Claims—Messrs. Horton, Shephard, *Engs*, D. Fish, *Stevenson*.

Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties—Messrs. *Lawrence*, Babbitt, *Gage*, Staples, *Strong*.

Medical Societies—Messrs. Reynolds, Van Aernam, *Hubbard*, C. Estes, *H. Fish*.

State Charitable Institutions—Messrs. *Engs*, Gile, *Hart*, Briggs, *Woodworth*.

Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. *Weir*, Lanning, Reynolds, F. Palmer, E. C. Church.

Manufacture of Salt—Messrs. *Lord*, Holbrook, *Hendrickson*, D. B. Baldwin, *D. Miller*.

Trade and Manufacture—Messrs. *Laflin*, Adams, *Parsons*, Stewart, Seeley.

State Prisons—Messrs. *Sutherland*, Abbott, *Platt*, Walker, *Moore*.

Engrossed Bills—Messrs. *Winne*, J. S. Palmer, *Beach*, Kingman, *Weiant*.

Militia and Public Defence—Messrs. *M. Miller*, Duryea, *Dyckman*, Raymond, *Lawrence*.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. *Childs*, Bliss, *Tappen*, Lamb, *Holmes*.

Public Lands—Messrs. *Hart*, Hall, *Haggerty*, N. Boughton, Becker.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. *Parsons*, Buffington, *T. Jones*, Coppernoll, *Mills*.

Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. *Delaney*, Bell, *Bleecker*, Case, *Fitzgerald*.

Agriculture—Messrs. *Emans*, *Voorhies*, Hodge, Labar and Knight.

Public Printing—Messrs. *McLean*, McKown, *Howell*, Avery and *Moore*.

Expenditures of the Executive Department—Messrs. *Smith*, Van Horn, *Garrison*, McIntosh and *Dayton*.

Expenditures of the Legislature—Messrs. *Chauncey*, Peck, *Woodworth*, Hard and *Armstrong*.

Judiciary—Messrs. *Wager*, Baker, *Winne*, Barnes, *Tappen*, Fullerton and *Salisbury*.

Joint Library—Messrs. Law, *Chanler*, *Platt*, Woolford and E. C. Church.

Of the 17 delegates from New-York, 11 are placed at the head of Committees. This is much more than the City usually gets, but nevertheless there was a round oath or two indulged in at the announcement of the appointments. Some of the disappointed took a practical way of making manifest their disapprobation of the Speaker's selections.

Mr. Chatfield, of New-York, said: Mr. Speaker, I decline the position you have given me in your list of Committees. I asked you, Sir, to place me on other Committees than those you have chosen to assign me. I made the request I did, because I thought I was entitled to something more than has been assigned me. I may, however, be mistaken.

The Speaker—Does the gentleman from New-York make any motion?

Mr. Chatfield—I do—that I may be put off the Committees upon which you have placed me. And in making this motion, I have a few words to say. As a member of this House a few years ago, I thought I was entitled to a few privileges. It may be that I was mistaken in this idea. Whether I was or not, I do not wish to serve upon the Committees upon which you have placed me. I asked what I did ask, as a matter of right, as I had supposed—not of right, perhaps, but of courtesy, depending upon my former position—that I would be placed on one or two Committees which I designated. I was not however, placed there. Why, I have not yet learned. It may be because the Speaker, in the multitude of his business, had forgotten entirely that there was such a place as the City of New-York. It may be that the Southern part of the State is not entitled to anything. I now say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I will not serve on the Committees on which you have placed me. I therefore ask that I may not be continued on the Committees on which you have placed me, and ask that some other gentleman be placed on the Committees where my name occurs.

The Chair—The question is, shall the gentleman be excused? [Agreed to.]

Mr. Moore, of New-York—I move that I may be excused from serving on the Committees on State Prisons and Printing.

Mr. Wager, of Dutchess—I rise to a point of order. I submit whether this question is in order at this time.

The Chair—It is not in order; but the Chair wished to indulge gentlemen as far as possible.

Mr. Seeley, of New-York—I decline, Mr. Speaker, serving on any Committee. I don't ask leave of the Speaker or of the House to decline. I say to you I don't wish to serve—that I will not serve. The Metropolis has been quite overlooked in the designation of the Committees of the House; and where its Representatives are recognized, they are placed on most inadequate Committees. I say this, not for myself, for I care nothing about it; and here say that I will not serve on the Committees on which I have been placed.

Mr Delaney, of New-York—I desire to move that my name be taken off the list, where you, Mr. Speaker, have placed it, that some of my colleagues may be placed there. I think they are asking more for New-York than should have been granted. They have three chairmen of committees, and I am willing to be struck off from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, that some one of my colleagues may be given the position.

Mr. Smith, of New-York—When will it be in order to ask to be excused from serving on Committees?

The Chair—When the House shall reach the order of business of motions and resolutions.

The subject was dropped.

The Republicans have not a majority on any Committee.

Speaker Alvord has had great difficulty in making up the Committees, and those familiar with his tribulations for the past three or four days, claim for him remarkable success, in that two-thirds of those named did not follow the lead of Messrs. Hatfield and Moore.

As usual, our good friends from New-York had the lead in creating the difficulties which environed the Speaker and embarrassed him in selecting his Committees. With hardly an exception, every man wanted to be at the head of "Cities and Villages." To this Committee goes, as a matter of course, all the propositions to repeal the legislation of last Winter relating to the City of New-York. The strife for the Chairmanship went to the extent that the delegation were at last forced to agree—and it was the only proposition upon which they could agree—that the Committee should be made up entirely from the rural districts. In accordance with this understanding, the Speaker, it was said, would act, and, I believe, he did select Mr. Law, American, from Delaware, for Chairman. When the Committees were announced, for the first time it was known to the delegation that the programme had been changed, and Mr. Weir, of New-York, substituted for Mr. Law.

The presence of Ex-Mayor Wood probably explains the change. It is said that he came to Albany last evening, went to Mr. Alvord and requested that he should place Mr. Weir in the position which he occupies. It is added that this request was made in the most determined manner, and accompanied by a hint that it must not be refused.

The Chairmanship of the Committee of Commerce was a bone of contention between two of the Kings County delegation—Messrs. Hanford and Beach. The contest was very sharp, and, as will be seen, ended in the triumph of Mr. Hanford, notwithstanding Mr. Beach had been at the trouble of procuring letters from Mayor Tiemann and Mayor Powell, and other Democrats recommending himself.

The appointment of Mr. Laning to the Chairmanship of Ways and Means, carries with it a recognition of that gentleman as the leader of the Democratic Party on the floor of the Assembly. It is a position of much responsibility at this time, and is a high compliment to a new member. If Mr. Laning can successfully pilot his party through the dangerous navigation before them, he will be entitled to their thanks and may reasonably anticipate the highest reward which the party can bestow. Until the announcement was made, I had supposed Mr. Wager, of Dutchess, booked for the portfolio of Ways and Means.

FERNANDO ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

Immediately after the announcement of the Committees, a resolution was introduced, extending to Fernando Wood the freedom of the floor during his stay in Albany. How long that period is to extend, and what is the object of his visit, are questions that have universal utterance. The first I have no facilities for answering, but the latter I can attempt to explain. As he gives out, he comes "for the purpose of doing what he can to obtain the repeal of the obnoxious laws which were forced on New-York last Winter. He was out of office, and might direct his services in this direction without subjecting himself to the charge of doing so from interested motives. This explanation rests entirely upon the word of Fernando, and must be taken with a liberal grain of allowance for an inherent tendency to mislead.

A more plausible explanation comes from a gentleman of the Democratic faith, and who, last Fall, gave his support to the defeated Mayor. He says that the cry of "Repeal" is a mere sound to catch the ear of the New-York crowd,—that the last thing Mayor Wood desires is the repeal of the laws of which he complains so loudly. That he wants to hold them as open questions for another campaign, when he expects to demand and receive the Democratic nomination for Governor, as a martyr roasting on Republican faggots, and as the redeemer of municipalities from the slavery of State government. This harmonizes with Wood's proclivities and a purpose to prepare for such a contest is probably the object of his present visit.

The resolution to admit him to the floor was adopted, by ayes 51, (almost all Democrats,) noes 29.

REPEAL OF THE POLICE LAW.

The bill for the repeal of the Police law of last Winter was presented this morning by Mr. Moore. On its reference, the feeling dominant in the New-York delegation was apparent. Mr. Moore wanted his bill sent to the members from the Metropolitan District. Mr. Weir opposed this, and wanted it sent to the Standing Committee—of course, to cities and villages. Mr. Crane moved its reference to the Judiciary. Mr. Weir was no better satisfied with this proposition, and renewed his motion for the regular reference. On a division, it went to "Cities and Villages." Ayes 44, noes 39.

MR. LAFLIN HAS A DOUBT.

Among the resolutions presented to-day was one sent up by Mr. Laflin requesting the Attorney-General to give his opinion upon the constitutionality of the present Legislature. It is claimed (the House and Senate having adjourned for more than two days) that the Legislature cannot proceed with the transaction of business unless the Governor issues a call for an extra session. If Mr. Laflin will get the Attorney-General to declare the present Legislature unconstitutional he will be entitled to a medal of the largest size.

THE SENATE

Did not much of anything to-day—and nothing beyond what appears in the synopsis by telegraph.

A BIT OF GOSSIP.

John J. Reilly has been appointed by Mr. Speaker Alvord, Postmaster of the Assembly. He was the Democratic nominee for Clerk, and withdrew to permit his friends to go for Alvord and Wilson. The consideration of this withdrawal was understood at the time to be a promise that he should be appointed a deputy in the Clerk's desk. Reilly is an Irishman, and a Catholic—two very innocent things in them selves, but when they combine in the same person they form a Know-Nothing objection to his appointment to office. Hence, Mr. Wilson, American, could not keep faith with Mr. Reilly, Irish and Catholic, and so Mr. Reilly had nothing left but a stool in the Post-Office. It was thought John would rebel, and that his acceptance of the appointment was improbible if not impossible. "But money answereth all things," saith the Preacher—and money makes John's place acceptable. He is Postmaster, and has made up a salary equal to that of the Clerk. It is said that the Speaker, Clerk and Clerk's assistants, have contributed liberally towards this gratuity. All a slander, of course, but yet a thing not impossible.

LEO.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Mr. W. A. Wheeler was made President *pro tem.*, during the necessary absence of Mr. Halsted.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. Smith, for the removal of Quarantine and the appointment of new Commissioners.

By Mr. Stow, to incorporate the South Pacific Steamship Company.

Also, to amend the law for the sale of the lands of non-residents for taxes.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the seventy-first annual report of the Regents of the University.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Loveland, to amend the law exempting lands belonging to the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad Company from taxation.

By Mr. Ely, to amend the law relative to Savings Banks.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. J. D. Willard, to amend the law relative to the Courts of General and Special Sessions in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Schell, to amend the law relative to Life Insurance Companies.

By Mr. O. B. Wheeler, to erect a new county to be called Highland.

By Mr. Schell, to amend the general manufacturing law.

By Mr. Loveland, to amend the law relative to Notaries Public.

By Mr. Ely, to amend the law relative to the New-York Juvenile Asylum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the charter of the Orphans' Home of the Episcopal Church of New-York.

To authorize the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company to acquire a title to lands.

To incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Brooklyn.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.....Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The Standing Committees were announced this morning.

The House went into the Committee of the Whole on the Governor's Message.

Mr. Moore took the floor, and made a brief speech against the positions of the Governor.

The regular order of business was then taken up.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the regulation of the sale of poisons.

For a dog act for Brooklyn.

For the amendment of the poor laws of Brooklyn.

For the amendment of the charter of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

By Mr. McKown, for the repeal of the railroad assessment law.

By Mr. Hart, for the amendment of the Excise law.

By Mr. Hubbard, for the removal of Quarantine to Sandy Hook.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Bleecker, for the incorporation of the American School of Mines.

By Mr. Lynch, to amend the Act relating to the District Courts of New-York.

By Mr. Smith, to repeal the Port Warden bill. Also to repeal the bill relative to the Slips in the East River.

By Mr. Sutherland, to make recognizances on criminal cases a lien on real property.

By Mr. Dyckman, to incorporate the Washington Literary Union of New-York.

For the relief of Mexican volunteers.

To exempt the Firemen of New-York from certain taxes.

By Mr. Seeley, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

By Mr. J. H. Jones, to abolish military fines.

By Mr. Lynch, to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Masons.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Moore, to repeal the Metropolitan Police Act.

Mr. Moore moved for a special reference of this bill to the representatives of the Metropolitan District. Lost. Ayes, 39; Nays, 44. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

The State Medical Society.

Albany, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The State Medical Society met here this morning. About eighty delegates were in attendance: among them Dr. James L. Phelps, R. Fordyce Parker, John H. Griscom, John McNulty, John G. Adams, Edward H. Parker, and Peter Van Buren, of New-York City; William W. Strew, of Oyster Bay, Queens County; George Cochran, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Augustus Willard, President of the Society, read the inaugural address.

A Nominating Committee, consisting of one member from each Senatorial District, was appointed, to present the names of the officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. J. G. Adams, of the New-York Academy of Medicine, presented a resolution of the Academy, urging the Legislature to pass a law for the full and complete registration of births, marriages and deaths. Adopted and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Dr. John McCall, of Oneida, presented a resolution expressing the sentiments of the Society on account of the death of Thomas M. Spencer. Adopted.

Dr. Sylvester D. Willard, of Albany, read a biographical sketch of Dr. Spencer, which was ordered to be printed.

Several medical papers were read by members, and a recess was then taken till 3½ o'clock.

At the afternoon session, Dr. Griscom, of the New-York Academy of Medicine, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The sanitary condition of large cities is attracting attention in many civilized countries, and strenuous and successful efforts are being made for their improvement in this respect; and

Whereas, Statistical returns show that the largest City in this country is in its condition of public health greatly inferior to many others less favorably situated, but govenred by better sanatory regulations; therefore,

Resolved, That the memorial and bill now before the Legislature, emanating from the New-York Academy of Medicine, entitled "An act to improve the public health, and for the establishment of a Sanitary Police in the City of New-York," meets with the cordial approbation of this Society, and that the members thereof feel it an individual concern to urge the enactment of the same.

After a discussion, it was adopted unanimously.

Dr. E. H. Parker, of New-York, moved for the appointment of a committee to make arrangements for a supper on Wednesday evening. Adopted.

Dr. Van Buren, of New-York, read a paper on Chloroform.

At 9 o'clock this evening the Society will (by invitation) visit Governor King.

KIDNAPPING.

A New-York Free Colored Man Sold Into Slavery—Interesting Letter from Mayor Mayo, of Richmond, Va.

An interesting case has been brought to the notice of Mayor Tiemann, in which there is alleged the kidnapping of a colored man, who formerly lived in this City, and the selling of him in Virginia as a slave. The name of the alleged kidnapper is Mason Thomas, and that of the colored man George Anderson. Thomas sold Anderson in Richmond, Va., insisting that he was his slave. Owing to the persistent assertions of Anderson to the contrary, and circumstances which developed themselves subsequent to the sale, Thomas was arrested by the Richmond authorities, and taken before the Mayor. On hearing the statements of the parties, Mayor Mayo was inclined to believe the allegations of the colored man. To get at the truth of the matter, he wrote the following letter to Mayor Tiemann, which explains itself:

Richmond, Va., Sunday, Jan. 24, 1858.

To the Honorable the Mayor of New-York:

Dear Sir: On yesterday, a man, calling himself Mason Thomas, was brought before me, as Mayor of this city, charged with kidnapping from your City a negro named George Anderson, and selling him as a slave. Thomas says that George is his slave, and that he escaped from St. Louis. George Anderson, on the contrary, affirms that he is free, and that Thomas induced him to leave New-York, upon wages, to be employed in Pennsylvania. Though I have no legal proof here to sustain George's statement, it is so plausible that I have remanded Thomas till the 30th to get information on the subject from New-York. He can read and write, and says he went to school in New-York, near the Five Points, to a Mr. Peterson, and says also that he know a Dr. Graham. He is a weak, sickly negro, easily imposed upon, about 20 years old, and not more than five feet high, and has a very downcast look. I will be much obliged to you if you will take immediate steps to ascertain whether there was such a negro in New-York, and if so what was his condition. Thomas does not give a satisfactory account of how he came to own George, and there are other circumstances to induce me to believe that George is telling the truth. I will be glad to hear from you as soon as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH MAYO.

On receiving this, Mayor Tiemann placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Auld, his Private Secretary. Mr. Auld at once hunted up Mr. Peterson, the school teacher referred to, and received from him the following affidavit.

City and County of New-York, ss.—John Peterson being duly sworn, says that he is a teacher and resides in the City of New-York, at No. 7 York-street, in said City; that deponent has been a teacher in the Public Schools of the City of New-York for twenty-six years, and for the last nineteen years in the colored Grammar School, No. 1, at No. 135 Mulberry-street, in the Fourteenth Ward of said City; and deponent further says that he finds an entry in his register of pupils of said School, by which it appears that a colored lad named George Anderson, aged thirteen, entered school on the 20th of July, 1840, and that the residence of the said George Anderson was in East Broadway, and his parent or guardian named J. Smith; and deponent further says that he has no recollection of said George Anderson, and that all the information he can give is derived from said register, from which he has made an extract hereto annexed.

JOHN PETERSON.

Sworn to before me, this 28th day of January, 1858.
Richard Scott, Commissioner of Deeds.

The following is a copy of the extract from the Register:

Colored Grammar School No. 1, No. 135 Mulberry-street, Fourteenth Ward.

George Anderson, aged 16, entered School Jan. 20, 1840. Residence, East Broadway, parent or guardian's name, J. Smith. JOHN PETERSON; Principal.

The affidavit and the accompanying extract were forwarded to Mayor Mayo. The day following its reception a telegram was sent in response by Mayor Mayo, asking that the affidavits of some white person be obtained, if possible, setting forth more fully the facts touching the identity of Anderson. Mr. Auld has since renewed his inquiries and discovered several persons in the City who recollect Anderson, and are prepared to make their affidavits that he is a free man; that he was born in New-York, and, in short, that his story, communicated to Mayor Mayo, is correct in every particular. Among the persons who remember him is George T. Trimble, Esq., former Trustee of Public Schools in the City. The affidavits of Mr. Trimble and others will be forwarded to Richmond to-day. Meantime, Thomas, the alleged kidnapper, is retained in custody in Richmond to await the result of the pending inquiries.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Loss of the Steamtug Ajax.

The bark *Mary C. Dyer*, from Cette, recently ashore at Barnegat, was floated off on Friday last, and the steamtug *Ajax*, Capt. Thomas Marshall, was dispatched to tow her to this City. She left the inlet on Monday, with the bark in tow, and after having got as far as 18 miles South of the Highlands, was, owing to the easterly blow and heavy sea, obliged to let her go. She then headed in for the Hook, and was seen yesterday morning stern on to the beach at Long Branch, nearly broken up. The bark, when close in to the beach, came to anchor, and rode the gale out in safety, after losing one anchor. Yesterday morning she was taken in tow by the steamtug *W. H. Webb*, Capt. Hazzard, and brought up to this City, and now lies at the Atlantic dock.

Captain Hazzard reports, Monday, 4 P. M., off the floating light, spoke the pilot-boat *Mary Taylor*, No. 5, whose Captain informed him of having seen a steam-tug with a dismasted bark in tow, twenty miles south of the Highlands, and in want of assistance. (The M. C. D.) Captain H. immediately went in search of her, and after going as far as abreast of Shark River, seeing nothing of her, and night setting in, returned and anchored inside the Hook, until yesterday morning, when he again went out, and found the bark as stated above. Captain H. says it was a fearful night, and the gale was very violent, from E. to E. S. E.

The steamship *Atlanta*, Captain Gager, from Savannah, also reports having experienced the gale from E. N. E.

The steamer *Augusta*, Crowell, from Savannah, anchored inside the Hook at 10 P. M., having previously felt the gale.

The *Ajax* was about 3 years old, built in Hoboken, 163 tons, and valued at $16,000. No insurance, except against fire. She was owned by W. A. & P. A. Dougherty, Capt. Thomas Marshall and John Thompson.

There were on board of her when she left this City, Capt. Marshall, John Bowen, Engineer, a fireman, name not known: George Hyadd, another deck hand, and Jacob ——, the cook. Whether they have been saved or not, we cannot say, as the telegraphic wires between the Hook and Long Branch have been thrown down by the gale.

Collision.—During the heavy fog yesterday morning, a collison occurred midway of the river between the Fulton ferry-boat *Gowanus* and one of the Peck-slip boats. Nobody was hurt, but the *Gowanus* was badly damaged in her guards. The fog was so dense at the time that it was impossible to see a boat's length ahead, and the Peck-slip boat did not sound the steam-whistle.

The Bark N. G. Highborn Ashore.

Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The bark *N. G. Highborn*, Ellis, from Matanzas for Portland, went ashore at 5 o'clock this morning on the south side of Nantucket.

A Double Tragedy.

A shocking affair transpired last evening in the Fourth Ward. Gadfen Gross, a German aged about 25 years, lived with his wife in a cellar under the Shakespeare Hotel, corner of Duane and William streets, where he kept a lager-bier saloon. Finding business of late to be very dull, he expressed his intention of removing to Washington alone in hopes of bettering his fortune. His wife craved permission to accompany him, but her entreaty was not heeded. At this she appeared greatly dejected, and was heard to say that her husband should never leave.

Yesterday afternoon both man and wife were taken suddenly ill. Medical aid was called, but it proved of no avail. The wife died about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the husband at 11 o'clock at night. The wife declared just before her death that she had poisoned the dinner meal that her sufferings might cease, and her husband should not go away.

The affair, as may well be supposed, created a terrible sensation in the vicinity, and all last night the place of its occurrence and the neighborhood, were greatly thronged.

The Coroner will investigate the matter this morning.

Police Intelligence.

Bigamy.—A young, good looking Irishman, named Henry Beers, was arrested yesterday on a charge of bigamy. He is said to have married, Sept. 30, 1855, Phebe Tully, the marriage service being performed by Rev. Alexander Master, at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Thirty-first-street; and on the 28th of June, 1857, it is alleged he married Ann Hanbury, at the Church of the Nativity, Rev. Mr. Everet officiating. A brother of the second wife heard a few days since that the accused had another wife living, and on his complaint the arrest was made. Justice Connolly locked up the accused to answer in default of bail.

Female Pickpockets.—Officers Wildey and Pool, of the Detective Police, yesterday arrested four female pickpockets in a Broadway omnibus. The officers saw them attempting to "operate" on the pocket of a lady passenger. They were taken to the Police head-quarters, in Broome street, and searched, but nothing was found on them to warrant their detention. They gave their names as Eliza Williams, Elizabeth Holliday, Susannah Johnson and Mary Ann Shaw, and after having their daguerreotypes taken to be added to the "Thieves' Gallery," they were let go.

Another School-House on Fire—Escape of the Scholars.—At about 2½ P. M. yesterday, the High School building in Watertown was discovered to be on fire, and was badly damaged, the roof and upper portions being destroyed. The High School, which occupied the upper rooms, had been dismissed a short time previously. The lower rooms were occupied by the Grammar Departments, and about one hundred scholars were present when the fire broke out. The fire, it is stated, was first discovered by a little girl, who had been sent into the cellar by Mr. Vent, the Principal, for water. With remarkable presence of mind, she called her teacher to the door and quietly informed her of the fact. Mr. Vent was in the act of proceeding to the department of his assistant, when a pupil in that room discovered the fire and gave the alarm. The scholars rushed out in some confusion, but all escaped without the least injury.—*Boston Traveller, 2d.*

The widow of one of the Ohio drovers killed on the Central Railroad, near Port Byron, has recovered a verdict of $5,000 against the Company at Auburn.

Weather Reports.

New York, Tuesday, 2 P. M.—Barometer, 29.5 inches. Ther 52°. Wind W. Cloudy.

New-York, 10 P. M.—Weather cloudy. Ther. 38° Wind S. W.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 2	Wind.	Ther-mo'tr.	Remarks.
Boston Mass...	A. M.	E.	41°	Easterly rain.
Springfield, Ms	A. M.	—	38°	Rain and sleet.
Portland Me..	A. M.	—	32°	Heavy snow, hail.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N.	20°	Cloudy.
Bangor, Me....	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Hailing.
St. John, N.B..	A. M.	—	13°	Cloudy.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	N.	4°	Appearan'e of sn'w
Charlottetown.	A. M.	W.	—	Cloudy and cold.
Halifax, N. S..	A. M.	N. E.	20°	Appearan'e of sn'w
Eastport, Me..	A. M.	—	20°	Snow'g and blow'g.
Oswego, N. Y..	A. M.	S.	38°	Snow four inches.
Philadelphia...	A. M.	W.	43½°	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	P. M.	—	30°	Cloudy—2 in. sn'w.
Janesville, Wis.	P. M.	N. E.	38°	Snowing.
Prairie duChi'n	P. M.	N.	30°	Cloudy.
Burlington, I'a	P. M.	W.	31°	Clear.
Fulton, Ill.....	P. M.	N W.	31°	Snowing.
Indianap's, Ind	P. M.	—	34°	Snow 4 inches.
Louisville, Ky	P. M.	S. E.	38°	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O..	P. M.	—	32°	Cloudy.
Buffalo, N. Y..	P. M.	S. E.	31°	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio...	P. M.	—	38°	Cloudy—sn'w 6 in.
Cleveland, O..	P. M.	—	38°	Snowing.
Pittsburg, Pa..	P. M.	—	39°	Cloudy.
Rock Island, Ill	P. M.	—	30°	Cloudy.
Columbus O..	P. M.	—	30°	Snowing.
Philadelphia ..	P. M.	W.	45°	Cloudy.
Dunkirk, N.Y..	P. M.	—	—	Snowing—high w'd
Hornellsville.	P. M.	S. W.	34°	Four inches snow.
Elmira, N. Y..	P. M.	S.	40°	Four inches snow.
Port Jervis....	P. M.	—	—	Cloudy.
Newburg, N.Y.	P. M.	S.	44°	Clearing up.
Rochester, N Y	P. M.	—	32°	Snow and rain.
Syracuse N.Y.	P. M.	—	—	Sn'w and rain.
Buffalo N. Y..	P. M.	—	33°	Mild, and snowing.
Utica, N. Y....	P. M.	—	33°	Raining.
Schenectady...	P. M.	S.	38°	
Albany, N. Y.	P. M.	—	40°	Cloudy.
Toronto, C. W.	P. M.	S. W.	—	Snow, mild, clou'y.
Boston.........	P. M.	—	45°	Weather thick.

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At G. C. ALLEN'S, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

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SUMMER STYLES,
1858.
We have now in store the largest stock of
MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS
ever offered,
which will be sold to cash and first-class time buyers at prices even lower than the average depreciation in cost of goods and labor in finishing.
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☞ Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ Hypo-Phosphite of Lime,
and
HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF SODA.
For sale by EVERETT & SMITH,
Analytical and Manufacturing Chemists,
No. 244 Canal-st., near Centre.

☞ Pacific Hotel.
No. 172 GREENWICH-STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price of board at this popular house was reduced on the 1st of January to $1 50 per day.
JNO. PATTEN, Jr., & BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietors.

☞ Removal.—CANTRELL'S customers on the east side of the City are informed that he will hereafter devote his exclusive attention to his new establishment, No 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. They will find always on hand a very superior stock of Gaiters, Slippers, Overshoes, Masters' and Misses' Shoes, &c., at his usual prices, which are universally known to be lower than those of any other dealer in town.

MARRIED.

Thompson—Peacock.—At Port Richmond S. I., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, in the Reformed Dutch Church, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. John M. Thompson, of Franklin Grove, Illinois, to Miss Virginia, youngest daughter of the late Robert M. Peacock, of Staten Island.

DIED.

Nesbit.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, George A., infant son of John and Sarah Ann Nesbit, aged 8 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 119 East 24th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Holden.—In this City, on Monday evening, Feb. 1, after a short illness, Henrietta Cornelia, wife of Edward L. Holden, and daughter of Henry C. and Jane Atwood, aged 29 years.

The friends of Edward L. and Horatio N. Holden, of Henry C. and Jane Atwood, and of Charles W. Atwood, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of her father, corner of Crystie and Division-sts., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

Molenaor.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 1, David Molenaor, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 75 East 35th st., between Lexington and 4th avs., on Thursday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Palmer.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 1, John J Palmer, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, on Wednesday next, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

Schmidt.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 1, Dr. J. W. Schmidt, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the medical profession, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, from Grace Church, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Dayton.—In North Granville, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 30, at the residence of his grandfather, Robert Samuel, son of John A. and Adelia M. Dayton, of Brooklyn, aged 21 years and 12 days.

Seibert.—In Williamsburg, on Monday, Feb. 1, John Seibert, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 South 6th-st., Williamsburg. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

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DEPOT WITH
CARY, HOWARD & SANGER,
NOS. 105 AND 107 CHAMBERS-ST.
We offer to the Trade, through our Agents, CARY, HOWARD & SANGER, our large and superior stock of Ivory Combs.
In quality, we think they are the best in the market, and we have made a scale of discounts which cannot fail to attract all buyers.
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STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Fifteen years in use, and have *never failed* to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.
These Safes, secured by our
LA BELLE LOCK,
which is proof against powder and burglars.
For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN,
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NAUMKEAG, "S," at 6¼ cents.
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F. COTTENET & ATHERTON,
Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st., corner College-place,
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At the lowest market prices,
Their Spring importation, consisting in part of
SILK GOODS.
Black Gros de Rhines, all qualities and widths.
Black Lustrini, different qualities, in all widths.
Black Moire Antiques, all qualities and widths.
Black Velvets, Lyons and Genoa, all qualities and widths.
Black Poult de Soie, Royale, Venitienne, &c., for mourning.
Black Satin Vestings, all qualities, of silk and cotton back.
Black Satin de Chines and Serges, all qualities and widths.
Black Silk Cravats, all qualities.
Black and Colored Taffeta Ribbons, of a celebrated make.
DRESS GOODS.
Plain Baréges, colored and black, all qualities.
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Plain Mouss. de Laines all qualities.
Printed Baréges.
Barége Robes à Volants and à Quille.
Plain, Colored and Printed Perçales.
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Veil Baréges and Grenadines, a full assortment of celebrated make in Green, Brown, Blue and Black.
Lyons Crêpes, all qualities.
Paris Filet Mitts, a full assortment.
&c., &c., &c.
Also, Agents for
"BAJOU" Paris Kid Gloves.
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"IMPERIAL" and "CASTLE" Gros du Rhines.
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Also,
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NEWSPAPERS.—BACK NUMBERS OF THE *Times* during the years 1854-'55-'56 and '57. Numbers containing the President's Message. Also, Edward Everett's oration of July 28, 1856. Inquire at subscription desk.

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GREAT ASSIGNEES' SALE
At No. 415 Broadway,
Corner of Lispenard-st.,
THE ENTIRE SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
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And removed to the first named address,
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NEW SPRING SILKS,
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And which, on account of late disastrous times,
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TO ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE,
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TERMS, CASH ONLY.
Sale now on.
Store opened at 10 and close at 6 o'clock.

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IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
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No. 281 Grand-st.
The following goods are selling
At 37½ cents on the dollar:
CLOAKS,
MANTILLAS, and
SHAWLS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS,
HOSIERY.
WINTER DRESS GOODS, &c.,
And all other Dry Goods at from 40 to 60 per cent. from the
ORIGINAL COST PRICE.
The assignees, having made arrangements to occupy the above store during the month of February, have determined to force the sale of the whole at retail within that time, when it will
POSITIVELY CLOSE.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on Monday
another lot of 4-4 Linens
from 25 to 50 cents per yard.
Also,
Linen Sheetings, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doilies,
Towels, Toweling, &c.
Also,
100 cases of American Cotton Sheeting and Shirting, at greatly-reduced prices.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

1858.
SPRING IMPORTATIONS.
W. D. CROMWELL & CO.
Offer to the trade their usual well-assorted stock of Clothing Goods on terms to suit the times.
No. 21 and 23 Barclay-st.,
No. 28 and [illegible] Park-place.

DRY GOODS, MUSLINS, [illegible] Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Black Silk, [illegible] nels, Alpacas, De Laines, Linen, [illegible] Sheeting, Napkins, &c., for sale by [illegible] 54 Catharine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD
of
RICH GLOSSY HAIR,
COMPLETELY PRESERVED
TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored or troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; or troubled with scrofula, scald head or other eruptions, but would be cured; or with sick head ache, (neuralgia,) but would be cured? It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this—see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, Nov. 5, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir*: I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly-trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence County some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles her hair was restored nearly to its original beautiful brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative with the happiest effects; therefore, my skepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed, and I can and do most cordially and confidentially recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it. Again, very respectfully and truly, yours, SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, Ill., June 28, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and, I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, Ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York (in the great New-York Wire Railing Establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
No. 624 BROADWAY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858,
Cyril Turner's successful adaptation of Charles Reade's
WHITE LIES, (in three acts.)

Camille Dujardin	Mr. Jordan
Commandant Raynal	Mr. Wheatleigh
Dard	Mr. Jefferson
Baroness de Beaurepaire	Miss Wells
Josephine de Beaurepaire	Miss Laura Keene
Laure de Beaurepaire	Miss C. Thompson

The screaming farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Diggory, (his great character,)	Mr. Jefferson
Squire Aldwinkle	Mr. Burnett

Doors open at 6¾. To commence at 7¼, precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.

The most popular and attractive organization ever exhibited in New-York, will be opened THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, for the purpose of allowing ladies and children an opportunity of witnessing really a "MONSTER" entertainment, as well as a liberal display of GRACE AND DARING, both Afternoon and Night.

The RHINOCEROS, the ELEPHANT, INTELLIGENT HORSES, LOVELY PONIES and MARVELOUS MULES will be introduced—Mr. Rice personally bringing forward APOLLO AND ADONIS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon performances will be given. The doors will open at 1 o'clock, and the performances commence at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall	Sole Lessee.

VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1858,
Mr. JAMES MELVILLE,
The greatest Rider in the World.
CINDERELLA.
VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 1½, performance to commence at 2 o'clock.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858,
The entertainment will commence with the Great Local Drama of the
MYSTERIES AND MISERIES OF NEW-YORK.
To be followed by the extravaganza of
NOVELTY.
The whole to conclude with the Drama of
KARMEL THE SCOUT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor	Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit	12 cents.

THIS EVENING, Feb. 3.
To commence with the exciting Drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD.
After which the Drama of
THE FORTY THIEVES.
To conclude with the farce of
BRIAN O'LYNN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 3, 1858.

Benefit of the Great Champion Dancer, DICK SLITER. EPH. HORN, J. MULLIGAN, BISHOP and SWAINE BUCKLEY, together with FIVE GREAT STARS. Bishop Buckley's Trained Horse MAZEPPA.
DOWN IN ALABAMA.

Doors open at 6¾ o'clock, to commence at 7¾ precisely. Admission 25 cents.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now belonging to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDREN OF SHAME and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Galleries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.
WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.
The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by
CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,
NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MME. MADELINE JOHNSON-GRAEVER
Begs to announce her next
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
On MONDAY Feb. 8.
MR. H. C. COOPER,
the celebrated English Violinist, and other eminent artists, will assist.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PATRIOTISM AT AN ENORMOUS PREMIUM! ENTERPRISE STILL AHEAD! All signally illustrated in the new and INCOMPARABLY BEAUTIFUL AMERICAN DRAMA, now creating such an uncommon sensation throughout the Union, as dramatized expressly for this establishment by Mr. H. Watkins, from COBB'S GREAT STORY, entitled THE PIONEER PATRIOT, Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH, as it originally appeared in that popular journal, THE NEW YORK LEDGER, and now enjoyed here, on every occasion, by EXCITED MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE, with a feeling of unbounded and irrepressible delight. It will be repeated with NEW SCENERY, NEW PROPERTIES, NEW COSTUMES, Songs, Music, &c., during this, the THIRD WEEK OF ITS TRIUMPHANT PRODUCTION.

THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, as well as THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenbergh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley, and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons. IMPORTANT ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS have recently been made, and visitors will find at all hours of the day numberless unique and INTERESTING NOVELTIES, which can be seen nowhere else in America. The Grand Aquarium at this Museum is larger than that in London. It cost $10,000, and embraces 1,000 distinct living fish and plants, in crystal ponds 200 feet long, where the WATER IS NEVER CHANGED! A FULL-LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF JAMES P. DONNELLY. The Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of RICHARD III. on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, beginning at 8 o'clock precisely, at the Brooklyn Athenæum.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, she will read HENRY VIII., at the same house.

Tickets $1 for each reading, may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSE, No. 142 Atlantic-st.; Mr. W. A. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st.; at the Athenæum, and at the door on the evenings of the readings.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO MISS E. WILLIAMS, THE WELSH NIGHTINGALE—By the members and friends of the St. David's Society, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, at Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. Miss WILLIAMS will be assisted by Mr. APTOMMAS on the harp, who, at the request of the Committee, has kindly volunteered his valuable services for the occasion, with other eminent artists. The Committee of Arrangements respectfully call the attention of their countrymen and the public generally to this entertainment, which they have spared no pains to render attractive. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway; FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway; St. David's Hall, No. 99 Canal-st.; Caernarvon Castle, No. 14 Oak-st., and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE the great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

MONTHLY HOP! HOP!! HOP!!!
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AT MME. SAUVAGEAU'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ WILL GIVE her celebrated lecture on *Beautiful Women*, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3. Admission 50 cents. To the galleries 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TO COTTON MANUFACTURERS.—Situation wanted as Superintendent of the manufacturing department of a large cotton mill, by a man fully competent to take entire charge, and one who thoroughly and practically knows his business in all its branches, or who could take charge of a set of books and perform the duties of the counting-room. Would not object to go South, but prefers the Middle States. Salary not so much an object as steady and permanent employment. Expectations and views corresponding with the present times. Reference satisfactory. Address PHILO B. MUNSON, Pawtucket, R. I.

FARMER.—A MAN AND HIS WIFE DESIRE places; the man is a practical farmer; thoroughly understands the care and management of a good sized farm and cattle; from his experience, he feels himself competent to conduct a farm on a large scale; his wife understands dairy work in its various branches; or would have no objection to work a farm on shares, where proper means would be given; distance or location no object. Apply for three days at No. 307 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle-aged English woman, (is a Protestant,) or as seamstress; understands cutting and making children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing; would not mind taking care of young children; can take a baby from the birth; would like to meet with a family residing in the country; the best of reference can be given as to capability and character. Call at No. 104 Macdougal-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT WOMAN, a situation as cook and laundress; thoroughly understands cooking, baking; does up her work in style; also, her niece as laundress and waitress; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; city or country; is a regular waitress; wages $8 for the cook, the other $6 to $7; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women, one as good cook, is an excellent baker; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and washing and ironing; is fully competent to fill either. The best of City reference can be given. Both prefer to live together. Can be seen at No. 155 Avenue A, corner of 11th-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble young women; one is a firstrate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly well; the other is a chambermaid and waiter, or will assist with the washing and ironing. The best of City reference given from their last place. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor back, room No. 3; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes of all kinds; will take care of a baby from its birth, and is fully competent, as she has always lived in that capacity; she has lived three years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; the one as cook; understands baking; the best of City reference; the other as chambermaid and waiting, and assisting the washing and ironing; the best of City reference, if required; no objection to Brooklyn; call for two days, at No 240 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook, in a gentleman's family; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; two years out of England, and can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general house worker, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Sup't.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS GOOD COOK AND TO wash and iron, as chambermaid and laundress, as seamstress and dressmaker, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as a first-class cook, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN widow, a situation as first-rate cook; she understands it in all its branches; can bake bread, cakes and jellies; would prefer a situation as housekeeper; she understands it perfectly. Call for two days at No. 215 6th-st., near Avenue C.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate cook and an excellent baker; understands her business well, and can give the best of city reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress in a respectable family; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing; has no objections to travel, or wait upon a lady. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 127 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the other as nurse or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 295 Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman, with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable, healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no object on to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T. S.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the hatting business, or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as laundress; the best of reference given from her last place; would have no objections to general housework in a small family. Call at No. 96 West 19th-st. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a German who thoroughly understands the care of horses; is acquainted with the City; is a competent and careful driver. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON, OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 198 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 28th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 227 East 18th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a private family; good reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 166 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO MOST EXPErienced, neat, economical and obliging girls, separate or together; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; will be found perfectly competent and trustworthy servants, who know how to fill and appreciate a good situation; ladies in want of a domestic of ability, whose references are long and undoubted, please apply at the Advertising Agency, No. 5 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, trustworthy Protestant woman, for general housework; is a good, plain cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit and good, plain pastry; neat, obliging, strong and willing to work; understands the care of milk and butter, and will go any distance in the country or would go to Brooklyn; well used to country work. Any one requiring a faithful, conscientious person, will apply at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPErienced servant as good thorough cook and laundress; is neat and economical in her kitchen, and entirely competent to discharge her duties; does not object to make herself useful wherever duty requires it; has the highest references for being an obliging, trustworthy and reliable servant. Apply for ANN, 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY EXperienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to help as laundress; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread; the other, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF respectable girls, such as cooks, seamstresses, nursery and general houseworkers. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—Ladies can depend on the girls sent out of this office. A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or chamberwork and waiting.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a respectable, steady, sober man, who is well experienced in his business and has the best of recommendations. Any note, or call for L. C., will be promptly attended to at No. 718 Broadway, or No. 376 6th-av., corner of 23d-st. Can be seen, for 2 days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry and poultry. Good City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 35 Hamersley-st. No objection to the country.

WANTED.—A WILLING AND COMPETENT Protestant young woman desires a situation; is a first-rate cook; understands the cooking of all kinds of breads, game, and soups; is also a good baker and pastry cook; would assist in washing. No objection to the country. Has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HARD-WORKing, industrious girl, in City or country, to do general housework; is a most excellent washer and ironer, and plain cook; is steady and honest; will take very moderate wages, try hard to please, and has good references. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, OR AS personal attendant, by one active and capable, who has got the best of City reference; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for H. C., Waiter, No. 811 Broadway, at Mrs. Corwin's, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, WELL-REcommended young woman to do housework or chamberwork and waiting in a private family; a good home more an object than wages; would not object to the country. Apply at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH girl as nurse and seamstress; a Scotch girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; an English woman as cook, washer and ironer. Also, by three nice smart colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A MOST EXPErienced girl, a situation as regular laundress; does up shirts in a most magnificent style, finery and fluting. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small private family. Best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 191 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, employment, either as coachman or farmer. Understands the business thoroughly. Can produce the very best kind of City reference from his last employer. Call or address J. H., No. 331 Greenwich-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 207 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., close by 1st-av. Can be seen there this day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man, to take the care of a horse, and to fill up his time in the house. No objections to the country. Can have good reference. Apply at No. 30 West 21st-st., 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as being a first class meat and pastry cook. Has no objection to go to a hotel or boarding house; has best of City reference. Apply at No. 38 5th-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to do light chamberwork and as seamstress—can do all kinds of fine sewing; or would go out by the week. Good City references. Call at No. 100 West 17th-st., 2d floor.

WANTED.—AN OBLIGING AND WILLING GERman Protestant young man desires a situation; is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the management of horses, and all kinds of work; has the best of reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG lady, a situation as saleswoman in a fancy store; has no objection to go South. Call at, or address Miss JANE, No. 22 Catharine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FAMILY, BY A young French woman recently arrived, to take care of children and instruct them in the French language. Address M. M., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl, as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 150 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN A short time in the business desires a situation in a wholesale Yankee Notion or fancy goods house. For further particulars, address H. W., *Times* office.

WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook; is thoroughly competent. Can give excellent recommendation. Call at No. 105 West 33d st.

WANTED.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a private family; good City reference; call at No. 127 West 24th st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 20, A SITuation as clerk. Willing to leave the City. Address CONTENT, this office.

ANY LADY INTENDING TO TRAVEL TO California, or elsewhere, or residing permanently in any part of this country, who may desire the companionship of a young lady capable of combining thorough instruction in French with every endeavor to prove herself generally useful and agreeable, can secure her services, together with satisfactory references, by addressing "NIL DESPERANDUM," Brooklyn Post-Office.

HOUSEKEEPER—AN AMERICAN LADY OF unexceptionable reference and address, wishes a situation as housekeeper in a private family; has had experience in the management of a household, and would have no objection to go to the country. Can be seen at No 832 Broadway.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE WITHOUT FAMily, or a single man, competent to take charge of a small farm near the City. The proprietor's chief object is the cultivation of fruit. No one need apply unless they are good practical farmers, and have a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of fruit trees, and are temperate, industrious and have good testimonials as to character and ability. Address JOHN RYDER, *New-York Times* Office, where an interview can be had.

WANTED—LADY PRINTERS.—NONE NEED APply unless thoroughly acquainted with the art. Also a boy for office. He must be a good penman. Apply at No. 385 Broadway, front room, third story.

WANTED—A LAW COPYIST, ONE WHO CAN engross well. Address Box No. 1,354 in handwriting of applicant, stating name, address, reference and terms.

TEACHERS.

A LADY RESIDING IN BROOKLYN, wishes an engagement as Preceptress. She has had experience in teaching English, French and Music. Address L. L., *Times* office.

SCHOOL AGENCY—AT CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York; all services in this department, with teachers, school-officers, &c., such as obtaining teachers for schools and situations in school for teachers, will be performed by the undersigned without charge. J. HOBBS.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS property at low prices:

The large and commodious house known as No. 175 10th-st., near 3d-av., built in the most substantial manner; house, 32 feet by 45 feet; lot, 32 feet by 94 6-10 feet; location very desirable.

Also, two brown-stone front houses situated on 17th-st., north side, opposite Stuyvesant-square; this location is one of the most pleasant in the City, and the houses are built and finished in the modern style.

Also, the first-class four-story and basement brown-stone house No 44 East 36th-st., near 4th-av., one of the pleasantest sites on Murray Hill.

Also, two brick houses situated on the north side of 58th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs. The houses are 20 feet by 40 feet; lots, 20 feet by 100 feet. They are neatly finished. Price and terms easy.

Also, a house in Brooklyn, E. D., two stories and basement, also, a pleasant piazza in front, and court yard. The location is on 4th-st., between South 4th and South 5th sts., opposite the Wall House, and only a few minutes' walk from either ferry. Price low and terms easy. Apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SMALL NEAT BROWN-stone houses, situated on the north side of 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The houses are three stories in height, with balconies. In front there are court-yards inclosed with a neat iron railing. All are finished with the modern improvements. The reasonable price and easy terms render them desirable property. Apply at No. 202 on the premises, or to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE—NO. 1 Lafayette av., near Flatbush-av., (a corner,) and No. 174 Canton-st., 4th door north of Hanson-place. They are finished in a most substantial and elegant manner. The location is the most healthy, popular, and convenient in Brooklyn, being only part of a block from Fulton-av. cars. Prices $7,000 and $5,250. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, owner, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house on 12th-st., near Broadway, 23 by 46; lot 23 by 106, in prime order; also the furniture, as the owner is going abroad. Price of house, $13,500; terms easy. For particulars and cards, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW TWO STORY double house, with the modern improvements, in a choice location on Pacific-st., Brooklyn, with stable, on nine lots of ground well stocked with choice fruit, shrubbery, &c. Terms easy. Apply to ALEX. OSTRANDER, No. 30 Trinity Buildings, No. 111 Broadway.

CHATHAM-STREET.—FOR SALE—THE VALuable house and lot No. 34 Chatham-st. Lot 25x96. The house has been occupied for the last 15 or 20 years as a respectable hotel. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FIFTH AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with all modern improvements, in good order; terms easy; possession April 1. Apply to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house No. 153 West 14th-st.; the lot is 25x120 feet; the house is newly painted and frescoed. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LEASE—THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE late Samuel F. Carey, in East Chester, 15 miles from the City Hall, and about one mile from the railroad stations of the Harlem at Hunt's Bridge, or New Haven at Mount Vernon. There are 70 to 80 acres of fine land, principally in meadow; large flower garden, well stocked with a great variety of choice plants and shrubbery; conservatory and forcing house; also, vegetable garden, good house, barns and stables, and new farm-house, excellent water, &c.; the grounds are in perfect order on the whole place; the premises adjoin William Seaton's, Esq.; perfectly healthy, on high ground, and has a view of the Sound. Will be leased for a term of years, to a good tenant, at a moderate rent. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, No. 4 Wall-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AT SOUTH BERGEN, 1¾ miles from Jersey City Ferry—House with one acre of ground, beautifully located, with necessary outbuildings, and desirable fruit and shade-trees, shrubbery, &c.; buildings nearly new, and in good order; house is two-story, 32 feet by 38 feet, with a wing and kitchen, and commands a splendid view of New-York Harbor and surrounding country; stages to and from Jersey City every few minutes. For terms, &c., apply to CHAS. H. VOORHIS, No. 19 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER County, one-half mile from the Dépôt, a country seat, containing 11 acres, (more land if desired,) finely-improved and well stocked with choice fruits of different varieties. The house is large, well-built, nearly new, conveniently-arranged and beautifully-situated, good barn, stable, &c. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A VERY DESIRable country residence at Elizabeth, N. J., containing twelve rooms, besides dining-room, store-room and kitchen; large garden and three acres of land, ten minutes' walk from dépôt. Possession immediately. Apply to A. G. CRANE, No. 318 Broadway, or, WHITTLESEY & MULFORD, near the dépôt at Elizabeth.

TO LET—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE of 35 acres of cultivated land, with a good house, hot-house, out buildings, and plenty of good water, at 15 minutes from Jersey City by railroad, in a very healthy situation. Rent, $600 a year. The railroad rate by commutation is about 13 cents a day. The house can be rented furnished at an advance of price. Also, live stock and tools can be bought cheap. Address CASH, *Journal of Commerce*.

TO LEASE FROM 1ST APRIL—A COUNtry seat on the Hudson, 14 miles from the City. A large stone house, two stories and attic, out-buildings, garden, fruit trees, &c., &c., with about 15 acres of land, within five minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale. Also a cottage in the rear of the above, containing 7 rooms and kitchen, barn, and with 30 acres.

WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 27 West 16th-st.

COTTAGES ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE—Two cottages, built under the superintendence of J. C. WELLS, at Irving on, on the Hudson, near the residence of Mr. MCNAMEE. The grounds contain two acres to each cottage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC COTTAGE, carriage-house and stable, and one acre with abundance of choicest fruit; one minute from dépôt and forty minutes from New-York by cars or boat. Will be sold low, on easy terms. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite Post-Office.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE late O. Mauran, with 32 acres of land, situated on Castleton Heights, Staten Island. The house, partially furnished, is 50 feet square, with a wing 43x20; with a stable, poultry-house, &c., and a fine pond of water. Address JAMES F. MAURAN, No. 119 10th-st., or to care of WM. K. THORN, No. 192 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE town of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from the dépôt, containing 32 acres in a high state of cultivation. A large part has been plowed from 10 to 12 inches deep. All stones and other obstructions have been entirely removed. There is an apple orchard which bears largely annually. The garden contains plenty of strawberries, rhubarb, asparagus, and other vegetables; also, choice fruit trees. The lawn is well filled with ornamental trees. The dwelling is large, built in cottage style, and conveniently arranged and nearly new. The barn, stables, carriage house, granary, tool-house, poultry house, root and manure cellars are all convenient. There is a good well in the yard for the use of the stock. The location is beautiful, with a fine view, and exceedingly healthy. In the neighborhood there are good schools and churches, and good society. The stock which is very choice, farming utensils and everything on the place, will be sold with the farm. For price and terms, apply to T. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—BY PRIVATE CONTRACT UNTIL Feb. 16, when it will be sold at public auction, a farm belonging to the estate of GEORGE DURYEA, deceased, situated a short distance north of the Courthouse, Greene County, containing 96 acres of tillage land of the first quality, under a good state of cultivation, well fenced with locust, and conveniently divided into fields; on the premises are two dwelling-houses in good repair, two large barns, two wells of excellent water, and all necessary out-buildings. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMS, President of the Marine Bank or JOHN L. DENTON, near Jamaica, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FARM OF about fifty acres, 22 miles from New-York, and two miles from a railroad dépôt. On the farm is a large new house, two stories, with barn and other out-buildings, a large orchard, and a variety of other fruit. Apply (except agents) to R. HUNTER, No. 85 Pike-slip, in the store.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BROOKLYN PROPerty, a beautiful cottage and farm of 30 acres, in a pleasant village 70 miles from New-York. Also, other choice farms, country seats and village residences, for sale or exchange, 10 to 70 miles from New-York.

C. H. OLIVER,
No. 51 Liberty-st., opposite the Post-Office.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON SHREWSBURY RIVER, near the Highlands, Ocean House, &c., containing 95 acres, pleasantly situated, good buildings. Will be sold low; two-thirds of purchase-money can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent. Inquire of D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 192 Broadway, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—FARM NEAR STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT.—100 acres, 60 meadow and tillable, balance heavy timber. Good 1½-story house and numerous out-houses, apple orchard, &c., &c., situated on the Newfield Road. A J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM TO LEASE.—SIX ACRES OF CHOICE land in Westchester County, N. Y., bounded partly by the Bronx River, near the Harlem Railroad. There are an old farm house and barn on the premises, with a good assortment of fruit trees. Rent $100 per annum, in advance. Apply to J. R. HOOLE, No. 124 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, WITH A house on one, situated on the Easterly side of the City, in the Xth Ward. Any person having such will hear of a purchaser by addressing B., at the *Times* office, with name and full particulars.

DESK ROOM WANTED IN A LAWYER'S Office, where the copying of the office would be done as compensation for rent, or would be willing to act as clerk at a moderate compensation for services. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, post-paid, No. 194 Grand-st., New York City.

WANTED—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A PHYsician, to be located either on the 8th-av., near 23d-st., or in its immediate vicinity. A first-class house required. Address D. C. P., Box A, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECONDhand billiard tables, complete with a fine stock of cloths, balls, cues and cue leathers.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 82 Ann-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT FORT WASHINGTON TO LET.—A large family house, recently erected, with all the modern improvements and necessary out-buildings, and 10 acres of land. It is situated on the highest point of the island, perfectly healthy, and possessing the finest and most varied views of any spot within 30 miles of the City. It will be let furnished for one year, or unfurnished for three years. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No 94 Broad-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE splendid and spacious basement at the corner of Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building, being handsomely fitted up, and having entrances both in Broadway and Cortlandt-st.; offers a rare chance for a restaurant—for such a business the location cannot be equalled in this City. For further particulars apply to M WILSON, corner Cortlandt-st. and Broadway, under the Gilsey Building.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS—A THREE-story frame house, 40 by 32 feet, with a two-story extension in the rear. It contains fourteen rooms, and is finished in modern style, with gas and water, barn, stable and poultry-yard, nearly an acre of ground under good cultivation, with a variety of fruit trees. Is situated on high ground in the most desirable part of Broad-st., Newark, N. J. Apply to J. C. JOHNSON, No. 443 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The house is of brown stone and four stories high, contains all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, &c. The furniture, which is very elegant and quite new, and has been made in the best cabinet ware-houses in the City, will be sold at a great sacrifice. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st., between the hours of 11 and 4.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN.—The three-story and basement brick house No. 52 State-st., Brooklyn; situated immediately opposite the beautiful residence of E. Dodge, Esq. Boarding housekeepers need not apply. For terms and permission to examine the premises, apply to CHAS. A. SHEPHERD, No. 27 Murray-st., New-York.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE FIVE-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A MODERN-BUILT 3½-STORY BRICK house, in the upper part of the City, containing 13 rooms, in excellent order, with a bath-room, and Croton water and gas throughout—respectably located. Rent low to a good tenant, Possession immediately! Inquire at No 245 9th-av., corner of 26th-st.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, THE LARGE building and store, northwest corner of Broadway and Park place, including the adjoining building on Park-place. The upper part of the building is now occupied as a hotel. Apply to

J. T. B. MAXWELL, No. 77 South-st., or
J. VAN NORDEN, No. 38 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE STORES, NOS. 146 and 148 Nassau st., in the Tract House. Apply to O. R. KINGSBURY, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THE MODERN-BUILT STORE NO. 89 Liberty-st. Apply to C. & W. J. SMITH, No. 103 Liberty-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, lot No. 349 Pearl-st., next to corner of Frankfort st. This lot being near the intersection of the Bowery renders it desirable for improvements. Apply to J. H. GIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row Building, between Chatham and Centre sts., from 1 to 2 o clock P. M. (Possession immediately.)

TO LEASE—A LARGE FIVE-STORY BUILDING in West-st., below Cortlandt, entire, or the store, the lofts and the cellar, which is large and dry—each separate. Apply to J. H BONN, No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor, room 45½.

TO LEASE FROM MAY 1—THE VALUABLE property No. 207 Broadway, southwest corner of Fulton-st. For particulars, apply to JAMES M. JAQUES, Elizabeth City, N. J.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT ON Broadway, in Appleton's Building. The subscribers having made large additions to their building are prepared to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms and offices, suitable for all kinds of business. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

LIVERY STABLE TO LEASE—ON 32D-ST., near 4th-av. and Murray Hill. Is one of the best stands and buildings in the City for private custom. Will stall 60 horses. Also, a large room 40 by 102 feet, suitable for a Lodge or meetings. Inquire at No. 124 Madison-av.

LOFTS TO LET.—LARGE LOFTS IN THE FINE brown-stone building No. 285 Hudson-st., near Canal, suitable for salesrooms or light manufacturing business, will be rented low. Immediate possession can be had. Apply on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors of building No. 448 Water-st., well lighted, convenient, and in good location; desirable for almost any kind of manufacturing business. Will be let on favorable terms. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—On Canal-st., near Broadway, to let at low rates by JNO. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

WHARF LOTS AND BULKHEAD TO LEASE.—The lots fronting the North River, on 13 av., being the north half of the block between 13th and 14th sts., with or without the bulkhead in front; well adapted for large coal companies or other business requiring space or facility of wharfage. Also, the ten vacant lots in the rear of the above, on the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to C. P. WHITE, No. 21 Park-row, or No. 13 West 21st-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 14 Pine-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET LOW.—Apply at No. 71 East 16th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

HALF A YEAR OF INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH, GRATIS!—The Instruction Book, $1, is the only expense for the whole course, at Prof. DUBOIS' French Academy, Lyric Hall, No. 765 Broadway. Prof. E. C. DUBOIS, considering the hard times, and feeling indebted to the American people for their patronage, offers his services, free of expense, to those who wish to learn French; he will devote one hour to this purpose every Thursday evening, from 8 to 9 o'clock, for twenty-six consecutive weeks. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock precisely. N. B.—To avoid inconvenience, only 500 tickets for this course will be delivered. Apply daily at the above address.

CHORAL SINGING.—CLASSES OF LADIES and gentlemen for the cultivation of choral music, with elementary instructions, every Monday and Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, in the University, Washington square. Terms, $1 per month in advance. Those desirous of joining may call on Mr. GEO. LEACH, at the University from 3 to 5 o'clock. An afternoon class forming.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, offers unusual facilities to gentlemen wishing to prepare practically for special or general business. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant. Regular terms $25 for the full commercial course.

FRENCH CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES—By a Parisian lady, a first class Grammarian. Terms—Classes of 4 pupils $15; 6 pupils $10, and 12 pupils $5 each per quarter. Private lessons, $30 per quarter. Drawing classes, same terms. Best of testimonials and references. Address B. B., *Times* Office.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils daily, for class or private instruction, in double-entry book keeping, and mercantile penmanship and arithmetic. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.; and No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

FOR SALE.—A PRIVATE DAY SCHOOL IN THIS City for boys of the most respectable class, which is and has been for many years full, is for sale at a moderate price, the principal wishing to retire from the profession. Address C. R., Box No. 3,250 general Post-Office.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE.—UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent steamship COLUMBIA, M. BERRY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 13. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE, for Florida, connect with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may also be had by applying as above.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 4 North River. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The STAR OF THE SOUTH, Captain THOMAS LYON, will succeed and leave on Wednesday, Feb. 10.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF
FURNITURE, in all colors and styles
Wholesale and Retail,
At prices from $25 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—INDISPENsable to travelers, issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce their naturalization papers. Also, Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Jan. 20.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 27.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 3.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP EUROPA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The EUROPA, J. LEITCH, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on Feb. 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
North Star..Feb. 20	Saturday, M'h 20	Wednesd'y, M'h 24
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wedn'sd'y, Ap'l 21

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Steamship ATLANTIC, O. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Feb 13, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 6.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York at 9¼ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¼ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11¼ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5¼ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¼ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¼ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6¾ and 11¼ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1¼ P. M. from 31st-st. only, and passenger train at 5¼ P. M. from Chambers-st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. Stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:20 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

COAL.

COAL AT REDUCED PRICES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have reduced the price of their Lackawanna Coal to $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs., delivered. Apply at their yards,

Foot of Hubert-st. North-River.
Corner 14th-st. and 9th-av.
Corner Gouverneur and Front sts., East River.
And No. 25 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

Or at the Company's office, No. 29 William-st., corner Exchange-place.

GERMAN SLATES, SLATE PENCILS, marbles of all descriptions, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

STRASBURGER & NUHN.
No. 65 Maiden-lane, corner William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

WESTCOTT & LINSLEY, Auctioneers, No. 168 Broadway.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD furniture, made by Roche & Goldsmidt. Superior rosewood piano-forte, valuable collection of oil-paintings, splendid carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bronze and marble groups, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., the magnificent furniture, embracing the entire contents of the above elegant residence, which offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers, who may rely on the whole being absolutely sold without reserve. All goods must be removed immediately after the sale. Full descriptive catalogues will be ready at the house.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Which will be sold at 10½ o'clock precisely, consists of oak extension table, elegant gold band and decorated China, every description of ruby and crystal cut glass, silver ware, all manufactured by Rogers & Brothers, consisting of silver salvers, urns, kettles, pitchers, casters, cake baskets, spoons, forks, &c., marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, tapestry carpet and drugget, secretary, bookcase, &c.

PARLORS—Will be sold at 11 o'clock, are furnished throughout in rosewood, and consist of three elegant full suites of carved rosewood furniture, covered in satin brocade and silk velvet, with slip covers, all in perfect order, two rosewood marble top etageres, with plate glass doors and backs, elegant carved rosewood piano-fortes, used but three months, marble-top centre, sofa and pier tables, rosewood corner etageres with mirror backs, Turkish and reception chairs, covered in tapestry and brocade, lady's French secretary, two superb mantel mirrors, with three elegant pier mirrors to match, all richly framed, rich French and India China vases.

PAINTINGS AND STATUARY—Embracing "Painting and Music," "Listening," "Musidora," "Ariadne," "Night and Morning," with an elegant fruit piece, and other fine works; also a large collection of parlor ornaments, chamber and library furniture, consisting of rosewood bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, bronze clocks, carpets, marble-top washstands and toilet sets, four elegant chandeliers, sofas, cottage chairs, mirrors, portable heater, ranges, stair carpets, &c. Sale rain or shine.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, and FRIDAY Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau st., a private collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, water colors and drawings. Among them will be found specimens from Talbot, T. A. Richards, S. Coleman, J. W. Casilear, Geo. H. Hall, Bellows, Shattuck, Lewis, of Philadelphia, Boutelle, Carter, W. M. Brown, Brewerton, Williamson, Moran, Kock, Weber, Johnson, Bergmank, Sontag, Hamilton, Selger, D. Brackelser, Van Hogan, Melemace, Van Elten, Onder, Keyde, Louis Lang, Russell, Smith, Bott, Oils and others.

Also, some water colors, pastels and Sepia drawings, by Hutchings, of Boston, Moran, Dibden, Fish, Sebron, Waterston and Montague.

Also, about 20 pictures just received from Florence, fine copies from the old masters.

This elegant collection is well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and amateurs.

The pictures will be on exhibition, with catalogue, from Tuesday morning until day of sale.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—REFEREE'S SALE OF the estate of D. S. Mills, deceased, on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange.

NEW-YORK—Four lots northwest corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., 77.5x100 feet deep.

BROOKLYN—No. 120 North 4th-st., gore 39 feet front and 36 rear.

NEWTOWN—The Mills farm, of 161 acres, at Middle Village, five miles from Williamsburg on the Jamaica turnpike; 30 acres salt meadow on Flushing Creek, and nine acres of woodland. The farm will be sold in parcels of 3 to 42 acres. On the largest parcel are double two-story house, large barn, cattle sheds, carriage and ice houses, and a stone stable with stalls for 100 cows. The parcels are mostly in substantial stone fence. The land is of the best quality, and suitable for gardeners. Title indisputable. For particulars, apply to JESSE C. SMITH, referee, No. 74 Wall-st., or CHAS B. HART, plaintiff's attorney, No. 40 Wall-st.; and for maps, to the Auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE WILLIAMSBURG (NOW BROOKLYN) PROPERTY, WITH WATER GRANT AND LAND UNDER WATER, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a valuable plot of land, situate on Water-st., Brooklyn, between Grand and South First sts., together with the bulkhead and water grant, and land under water in front of the same, on the East River—said lot being 75 feet in width by 170 feet in depth, be the same more or less.

The above property is well located, near the Grand st. Ferry, and is desirable for manufacturing or storage purposes.

A portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SIX VALUABLE STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

ON WATER-STREET—Three three story brick houses and lots, north side, known as Nos. 506, 506½ and 508.

ON CHERRY-STREET—Three four-story brick stores and lots, south side, known as Nos. 243, 245 and 247, adjoining the above in the rear. The above property is well rented, in good order, and in the immediately vicinity of the Canal-st. extension.

Title perfect. One-half can remain.

Maps and particulars at No. 7 Broad-st.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—H. T. LEEDS WILL SELL THIS DAY, at No. 116 West 15th-st., near 7th-av., the entire splendid parlor, chamber, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, rocking and other chairs, centre tables, pier glasses, paintings, three-ply, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, piano-forte, China, glass and plated ware, mahogany bedsteads, spring, hair and other mattresses, feather bed and bedding, blankets, spreads. Also a splendid rosewood piano-forte, full 7-octave, used but four months, and made by Miller, and fully warranted.

N. B.—The above will be sold, rain or shine, to the highest bidder. A cash deposit will be required from all parties. J. M. TAYLOR, Assignee.

THOMAS J. MILLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF A DESIRABLE TWO-STORY COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH LEASE OF LOT.—THOMAS J. MILLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable two-story and basement brick cottage house No. 320 West 24th-st., together with lease of lot, which has above 70 years to run. House, &c., newly painted, and in the most perfect repair; 14 feet 8 inches by 32; lot 80 feet deep; ground rent $30 per annum. To a small family desiring a comfortable residence the above offers every inducement. For card of admission and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—LARGE, SPECIAL, peremptory and attractive sale of first-class furs and skins, being the stock of a bankrupt, removed from Water-st. for convenience of sale. JOHN L. VANDEWATER & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 66 Nassau-st., the above stock. Hudson Bay sable, mink and stone marten mantillas, capes, cuffs, muffs, victorines, gloves and capes, the whole forming a varied assortment. Also, a large line of buffalo, wolf and other sleigh and lap robes. Every article manufactured expressly for custom work, and fully warranted. Sale peremptory.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, office No. 35 Wall-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Illinois.

$9,000 Missouri State 6s, of 1875 and '76.
50 shares Phenix Bank.
100 shares People's Bank.
5 shares Humboldt Fire Insurance Co.
4 shares Excelsior Insurance Co.
300 shares Potomac Soap-stone Co.

Regular sales of Stocks every Wednesday and Saturday.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, FEB. 4, at 11 o'clock, at No. 603 Broadway near Houston-st., the entire stock of fancy goods imported expressly for the holidays, consisting, in part, of fans, gilt goods, perfumery, jet goods, porte-monnaies, opera glasses, dressing cases, card cases, brushes, combs, &c., traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. The above goods are all of the best quality, and sold only on account of the building being removed to rebuild.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE AND ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF CHAIRS AND FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, 50 dozen curl maple chairs, 30 dozen washstands and toilettes, 100 eight-day clocks, 50 rich engravings, 1 billiard table, 1 piano, mahogany and rosewood furniture, mirrors, couches, parlor and other furniture, &c., &c. More full particulars to-morrow.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., oil-paintings, about 150 fine French paintings, by celebrated masters, all in rich gilt frames: also an invoice of Flemish and French paintings, to be sold without reserve. Can be seen a day or two previous to sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell from the shelves in lots to suit dealers, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 6 Liberty-st., a large assortment of white granite and common ware, glass ware, French China, plated and Britannia ware, &c. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., cor. of William—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at Private Sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See Catalogue.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a stock of Boots and Shoes in good condition, sold without reserve. By order of the assignee.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM.

COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., N. Y.
J. A. H. HASBROUCK,
PRINTER, LITHOGRAPHER and STATIONER.
All kinds of PRINTING executed in the best style, WITH COPPER-FACED TYPE, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

PRINTING, EITHER PLAIN OR FANCY, for merchants, storekeepers, tradesmen, societies, and others, done in a beautiful style, at low prices, at THOMAS E. SUTTON'S, No. 142 Fulton-st., where you will find all the new styles of type, and an abundance of specimens to look over.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

FRANCIS AND JAMES KAIN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 39 Exchange-place, near William-st.,
New-York.

Stocks, Bonds and commercial paper bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES:
J. CAMPBELL, JR., PR., WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
ANDR'W CARRIGAN, Esq., CLARKS'N CROLIUS, Esq.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857		$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857		1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.		
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857		$3,942,812 63
Losses paid during the same period	$2,616,983 62	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 04	
The Company have the following assets, viz.:		
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks		$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate		260,100 00
Dividends on Stocks interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable		1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank		118,541 55
Total amount of Assets		$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464 190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
Chas. H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robt. C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
E. H. Gillilan,
Ramsay Crooks,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leon. S Suarez,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. C. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
Wm. E. Dodge,
Charles Dennis,
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. H. Moore,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Corn. Grinnell,
Henry O. Brewer,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets, Jan. 1, 1857		$1,191,545 59
Amount of Premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	$390,274 28	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1858	83,857 64	
Amount of endowment account received same time	59 40—	474,191 32
Total		$1,665,736 91
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for losses by death	$151,403 46	
Amount paid for interest on dividends, purchased policies, &c.	27,567 07	
Amount paid for taxes and law expenses	5,456 30	
Amount paid for salaries, fees to physicians, trustees, &c	14,288 70	
Amount paid for printing, stationery, office rent, and expenses	6,040 42	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	39,133 78	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	18,880 93—	262,770 66
Total		$1,402,966 25
ASSETS.		
Cash in Banks	$42,057 16	
Invested in securities created under laws of the State of New-York	206,509 03	
Bonds and Mortgages	512,022 14	
Invested in Real Estate	48,963 56	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1858	13,891 16	
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1858	27,550 21	
Notes received for forty per cent. premiums on life policies bearing interest	524,255 04	
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	27,717 95—	$1,402,966 25

The Trustees have declared a Scrip Dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on all Life Policies which have been in force twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1858, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates and, where parties have given premium notes, to be allowed in settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
ALFRED FREEMAN, M.D.,
JOHN M. NIXON,
JOHN S BUSSING,
HENRY J. SEAMAN,
CHAS. J. MARTIN,
LORING ANDREWS,
JOHN MAIRS,
RUSSELL DART,
HENRY SUYDAM, JR.,
ISAAC C. KENDALL,
DAVID DOWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,
GEORGE GREER,
JOHN L. ROGERS,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. COXE DUSENBURY,
WM. PATRICK,
WM. H. APPLETON,
PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
Medical Examiners.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D.
GEORGES WILKES, M. D.

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st., for the year 1857:

Assets 31st December, 1856		$341,324 42
RECEIPTS.		
Premium and charge for Policies, (including deferred premiums for the current year)	$162,676 08	
Interest and rent	22,223 91—	184,899 99
Total		$526,224 41
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid claims by death	$58,794 00	
Interest on capital and dividends	7,810 58	
Returned premiums, cancelled policies, and commission	19,836 23	
Reinsurance, office expenses and exchange	19,299 74—	105,740 55
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank and U. S. Trust Co.	$15,076 43	
Bonds and mortgages	292,960 69	
New-York City Revenue Bonds	10,000 00	
Bills receivable	37,918 97	
Due by agents	18,475 40	
Real estate	5,097 92	
Deferred premiums, small loans on policies, &c.	37,739 01	
Interest accrued or due	3,215 44	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858		$420,483 86
Total		$526,224 41
Assets Jan. 1, 1857	$341,324 42	
Assets Jan. 1, 1858	420,483 86	

Whole number of policies issued in 1857 was 1,004.

PRESIDENT.
JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

DIRECTORS.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS,
LUTHER BRADISH,
JAMES SUYDAM,
JAMES MARSH,
JOHN J. CISCO,
THOMAS C. DOREMUS,
ISAAC A. STORM,
JOHN A. LUQUEER,
JOSIAH RICH,
CHARLES M. CONNOLLY,
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT,
WILSON G. HUNT,
D. H. ARNOLD,
W. R. VERMILYE,
WILLIAM TUCKER,
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
EDWARD S. CLARK,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
FRANCIS T LUQUEER,
JOHN J. PHELPS,
CHARLES E. BILL,
GERARD STUYVESANT,
CLINTON GILBERT,
JACOB HARSEN,
WM. B. BOLLES,
H. K. CORNING,
JOHN C. BALDWIN,
EDWARD MINTURN,
LUCIEN D. COMAN,
AUGUSTUS H. WARD.

PHYSICIANS.

JAMES W. G. CLEMENTS, M. D., Medical Examiner, (residence No. 19 Amity-st.,) at the office of the Company daily from 12 to 1 P. M.
GEO. P. CAMMANN, M. D., Consulting Physician.
N. G. DE GROOT, Actuary. JOHN EADIE, Secretary.
J. B. GATES, General Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY—CLEVELAND, Jan. 26, 1858.—Interest due 1st proximo on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 47 William-st., New-York. CHAS. PEASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

INTEREST NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 WILLIAM STREET.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1857.—The semi-annual interest due Feb. 1, 1858, on the Bonds of this Company and on the Bonds of the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the office of WM. SAVAGE, Cashier of the Company, Toledo, Ohio, on and after that day.
WILLIAM WALCOTT, Treasurer.

COUNTY BONDS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE $50,000 of Mercer County, Illinois; $40,000 of Marshall County, Illinois. These bonds were issued to the Western Air Line Railroad, and are indorsed by said road, and the interest coupons are payable at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. The laws of the State and of the said Counties, authorizing the same, &c., &c., can be seen at our office. J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

$10.000 WANTED AT TEN PER CENT., TO be secured by bond and mortgage on real estate in Illinois. This is a good opportunity for one having that amount to loan, as the security offered is ample. The expenses of visiting the property will be paid. Address F. W. P., *Times* Office.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on improved New-York City propery, $10,000 in smaller sums, $5,000 and $12,000, with which to purchase mortgages. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$5.000 AND $10,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage on first-class City improved property. Apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—100 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
E. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Coupons, past due, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 10 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY,
3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th inst., inclusive. SAM'L B. ISAACS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. Secretary.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF three per cent, on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th. By order of the Board. P. HANDY, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb 2, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until the 12th. R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Bank of New-York, held this day, Mr. A. P. HALSEY was elected President to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Oothout, and Mr. CHARLES P. LEVERICH was chosen Vice-President. Mr WILLIAM OOTHOUT was elected a director in place of Mr. Edward P. Heyer, resigned. M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LARGE COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Said store is eligibly situated, has done a good business for 21 years. Any one wishing to engage in the above business will find it to their advantage to call on RAYNOR & POSTS, Bellport, L. I. Also, a good two-story dwelling-house, in complete order, by WM. RAYNOR.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENGAGED in the wholesale grocery and commission business for fifteen years, with a good class of customers, would sell their stock, (which is small,) with lease of store and good will of the business. Address Box No. 2,085 New-York Post-Office.

TO BUSINESS MEN, WITH MONEY.—A concern of three years' standing, and of high reputation, are in want of a partner, with a capital of $10,000. The profits are large enough to satisfy any one who has not too extravagant expectations. Particulars given upon an interview. Address, R. G. S., *Times* Office.

TO BUILDERS.—3,153 FEET DRAB BUILDING Stone, of good quality and size, on the wharf foot of 14th-st., North River, for sale by
P. I. NEVIUS & SONS, No. 11 South-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ALL THE APPARATUS for a perfumery establishment, complete, will be sold very low. A capital opportunity to commence the business. Address EXCHANGE, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD AND WELL ESTABLISHED undertaker's business, with everything required to carry on the business, will be sold at a sacrifice if applied for immediately, as the proprietor must leave the City. Inquire at No. 299 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

$5.000.—A GENTLEMAN WITH FROM $3,000 to $5,000, wishes to enter into some good business already established. Grocery or provision preferred. Address J. T. H., Box No. 3,557 Post Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LADY ABOUT MOVING, WANTING money, will sell her piano-forte for $225; 7-octave, rosewood, round corners, scollop keys, original price $350; short time in use; newly-improved action full, rich tone, beautifully polished. Call for 3 days at No. 155 1st-av, between 9th and 10th sts. N. B.—Well-known City makers.

$210.—SPLENDID PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—7-octave, rosewood, round corners, carved pedals, splendid tone, nearly cost $400; short time in use; made by the best makers in the City. Persons about purchasing a piano-forte will find this not exaggerated. Apply at 358 Broome-st., near Elizabeth.

19 GOOD PIANO-FORTES AND ONE MELODEON to let, at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $55, $75, $90, up to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned, by Professor DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXCELLENT piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold as above and a second-hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANOS, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishment for practice in the Lancers' quadrille, German cotillon, and all other dances.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.
SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B M Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $3; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
16 Scythes, $7 50; 6 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, }
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Canal Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, HOLDERS OF the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, to the amount in the aggregate of more than fifty thousand dollars, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Bondholders or Creditors for the security of whose claims the Trustees in the possession of the said Railroad and property hold the same in trust will be held at the Bellows Falls Hotel, at Bellows Falls, in the State of Vermont, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February next, at 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating Trustees, and acting under the law recently passed by the Legislature of Vermont, entitled "An Act in relation to Trustees of Railroads."

T. P. Chandler,
South worth Shaw,
Wm. T. Hart,
O. D. Ashley,
John C Watson,
L. T. Stoddard,
C. T. Head & T. H. Perkins,
A. & A. Jacobs,
W E. Greeley,
Charles A. Read,
Henry Rice,
J. Kendall,
John H Jenks,
Wm. Thomas,
A. G. Farwell & Co.,
E D. Brigham & Co.,
Russell J. Parker,
Charles J. Headee,
J. W. Baldwin,
Peter Harvey,
E. D. Peters & Co., in liq'n,
Charles Lane,
Luke Fay,
H. W. Suter, Trustee,
J. E. M. Gilley,

Jan. 5, 1858.

OFFICE OF EMERSON'S MAGAZINE AND PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.
NEW YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

CAUTION.—THE "COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION," (so called,) having failed to pay or give security to Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for their subscriptions during the past eight months, rendering it necessary for us to take legal proceedings for our claims, we give notice, that hereafter no subscriptions for this Magazine will be received through Mr. C. B. Derby, the Actuary; or, any other agent of the said (so called) "Cosmopolitan Art Association."

The Press who have inserted our Prospectus for 1858, will please give this one insertion.
OAKSMITH & CO., Owners and Publishers of Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the alleged abuses in the Street Department; also, the subject of fraudulent assessment on the property owners of the City.

No parties will be heard until their petitions are first presented to the Board of Aldermen, with a detailed statement of all the facts, duly verified, together with a reference as to how evidence can be obtained to substantiate the charges contained therein.

THOS. W. ADAMS, }
THOS. STEPHENS, }
MICHAEL TUOMEY, } Committee on Frauds.
JAMES OWENS, }
WM. TUCKER, }

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON Assessments, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet on THURSDAY, Feb 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 8 City Hall. The following persons are hereby notified to appear before the Committee:

James McDonald, Ann S. Walter, John Stratton, Terrence Keon, K. Wallach, Trustee for the Congregation, Shara Hasamond; George Raub, First Free-Will Baptist Church, Wm. Bundwin, Jacob Harsen, William S. Mayo.

THOMAS STEPHENS, }
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Committee on Assessments.
GEORGE STARR. }

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1857.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, on the 1st inst., the following-named persons were duly elected:

JOHN THOMSON,
HENRY I. HART,
WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
WILLIAM RADFORD,
ABM. FRAZEE,
DAVID B. MOSES,
JOHN ROMER,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN SHOTWELL,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES,
ISAAC ODELL.

And for Inspectors of the next Election, JOHN CASTREE, JOHN W. ANDREAS, and ZIMRI WEST.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board on the same day, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously reëlected President.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors*: A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order, ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.—DECLARATION OF INTENTION TO FORM A COMPANY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.—We the undersigned hereby give notice of our intention to associate and form an incorporated Company, agreeably to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Insurance Companies," passed June 25, 1853, for the purpose of making insurance on dwellings, houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture, merchandise and other property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation. Such Company to be known by the name or style of "THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY," and to be located in the City of New-York.

John S. Giles,
Philip W. Engs,
Henry A. Burr,
Zophar Mills,
Charles McDougall,
Peter H. Titus,
Adolph. F. Okershausen,
David Milliken,
Albert J. Delatour,
James Y. Watkins,
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
George W. Hatch,
James Pryer,
Henry H. Elliott,
Archibald F. Finn,
George B. Waldron,
Paschal W. Turney,
Benjamin H. Lillie,
Edward S. Hall,
James B. Windell,
John Carle Jr.,
Lot C. Clark,
Homer Morgan,
James S. Aspinwall,
John McKesson,
Gerard Stuyvesant,
David Hoadley,
John C Henderson,
John Jacob Astor, Jr.,
Daniel F. Tiemann,
Eugene Keteltas,
Frederick H. Delano,
Meredith Howland,
Henry Morgan,
Louis De Coppet,
Charles L. Vose,
Benjamin M. Whitlock,
Edward Cooper,
James B. Johnston,
M. M. Van Beuren,
Silas C. Herring,
Thomas F. Youngs,
John E. Devlin,
C. F. A. Henrichs,
William Whitewright, Jr.,
Lindley M. Hoffman,
Henry M. Graham,
Lewis Francis,
Thomas G. Talmage,
Nathan B. Graham.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1858.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing Bounty Land Warrant No. 30,188 for 160 acres, issued by the United States Commissioner of the Pension Office to Rebecca Littel, widow of Captain Isaac Littel, and which was duly assigned to me. Said warrant having been lost, a caveat has been in the General Land Office, at Washington, to prevent a patent issuing on the same, and application will be made at the Pension Office, in Washington, for the issuing of a duplicate warrant. JAMES H. WOODS.
ja27 1aw6wW* No. 34 Pine-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the United States Self-generating Gas light Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 329 Broadway, on the third Tuesday of February next, at 12 o'clock noon. S. ANDREWS, Sec'y.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the Blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by
A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

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RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S NEW WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms—Spermatorrhœa the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C, with the certainty of being radically cured.

BUY OF DR. LARMONT HIS PARIS AND London Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 400 pages, profusely illustrated. $1, corner of Spring and Mercer-sts., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, before you marry or adopt any treatment for sexual debility or disease, as it informs of all the remedies and a certain mode of cure. Office hours for treatment, 9 to 3, and 6 to 8.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; offices No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 10 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.—THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY invited to examine the very large assortment of carriages, sleighs, &c., now on hand and for sale at the old-established manufactory, No. 7 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, near Fulton-st., formerly occupied by D. SCUDDER, now owned and conducted by ISAAC POST, who is well-known to the Brooklyn community for superior workmanship in turning out a neat and durable vehicle. Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do., both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A LIGHT CANADIAN Pony, about 14 hands high, of first-rate build, sound, kind and young; a good, prompt traveler, either to saddle or harness. Price, $125. Can be seen at RYERSON & HOWARD'S stable, corner 13th-st. and University-place.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository 594 Broadway near the Metropolitan Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

TO CHURCH PEW BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.—Sealed proposals, for building 170 church pews, will be received during one week from this date at the office of KING & KELLUM, architects, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., Brooklyn, where plans and specifications may be seen.
Feb. 1, 1858.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS L. CARTER, HENRY E. QUINAN and RICHARD A. DE FOREST, Plaintiffs, against WM. CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants.—Summons for money on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT and MOSES HAZARD, Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 237 Broadway, in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and eighty dollars and twenty cents, with interest from the 9th day of December, 1857, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 10 1857.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 7th day of January, 1858.
BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL,
ja20-1aw6wW* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE MERRIAM, CHARLES MERRIAM, and HOMER MERRIAM against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 25th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred dollars and forty cents, with interest on four hundred and seventy dollars, from the 17th day of February, 1857; and on eighty-two dollars and sixty-five cents, from the 9th day of February, 1857; and on one hundred and seventy-two dollars, from the 29th day of June, 1857; and on two hundred and thirty-five dollars, from the 23d day of July, 1857; and on two hundred and forty dollars and seventy-five cents, from the 13th day of October, 1857, besides costs.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
ja27-1aw6wW No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—LOWELL MASON, Jr., and DANIEL G. MASON against DAVID B. COOKE and JAMES S. COOKE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 119 Nassau-street, in said City within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of sixteen hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty nine cents with interest on thirteen hundred and thirty-eight dollars and ninety-nine cents from the 14th day of October, 1857, and with interest on two hundred and seventy four dollars and forty cents from the 2d day of December, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New York, Jan. 22, 1858. ABBOTT BROTHERS,
ja27-1aw6wW Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 119 Nassau-st.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—MATTHEW MORRISON and JAMES BEACOM against FELIX SLEAVIN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 377 Fulton street, (opposite the City Hall,) in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and forty six dollars and seventy-seven cents, with interest from the 22d day of December, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Jan. 2, 1858.
JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The foregoing summons and the complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 6th day of January, 1858.
ja6-1aw6wW* JOHN HESS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—ROSA MARETZEK MARINI, Plaintiff, against IGNACIO MARINI, Defendant.—To the defendant, IGNACIO MARINI: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of December, A. D., 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 118 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1857.
PHILIP J. JOACHIMSEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ja6-1aw10wW* No. 118 Nassau-st., City of New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. WILLIAM COOK, of the City, County and State of New-York, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published January 13, 1858. Creditors to appear before the Honorable HENRY HILTON, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers of the Judges of said Court at the City Hall in the City of New York, on the 25th day of March next, (1858,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate and he be discharged from his debts. ja13-1aw10wW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES F. E. KLUGKIST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.
JOHN P. KOHL, } Executors.
o7-1aw6mW* CARL STRUVER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES REILLY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the residence of FRANCIS KELLY, No. 282 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 7, 1857. FRANCIS KELLY, } Executors.
o14-1aw6mW* PHILIP REILLY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN Y. VAN TUYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 168 South-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 10, 1857.
n11-1aw6mW* BENJ. S. VAN TUYL, Administrator.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of CORNING & CO., is this day dissolved. All the debts of said firm have been paid. Signed.
JASPER CORNING,
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
JAMES L. WIBRAY,
By H. M. BENEDICT, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—HENRY M. BENEDICT (of the late firm of CORNING & CO) has associated himself with the firm of BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall st. Signed.
HENRY M. BENEDICT,
E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of WILLIAM J. MILLER & CO., doing business at No. 15 Maiden-lane, expired by limitation on the 31st ult. and is dissolved. The business will be settled by William J. Miller, who is authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
WILLIAM J. MILLER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. ORESTES CLEVELAND.

WILLIAM J. MILLER will continue the business of importing and manufacturing silver-plated ware.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF JAMES COOK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JAMES COOK,
JOHN CAMPBELL.
The business will be continued as formerly by the undersigned, on his own account.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1858. JAMES COOK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF LAWTON & CAVERLY has been dissolved by mutual consent. All business with said firm can be settled with H. B. CAVERLY, at No. 101 Barclay-st., New-York.
P. B. LAWTON,
H. B. CAVERLY.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES." 260

Important to Hotel Proprietors, Boarding-house Keepers and Up-town Families.
GROCERIES, GROCERIES—TEAS, TEAS.

Beautiful New Crop Orleans Sugars, at 6c. and upwards. Refined Sugars at refiners' prices. Superior Teas, choice quality and fine flavor, at 30c. and upwards. Consult your own interests, and buy goods where you can get them cheapest and best.
THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, &c., &c.,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray.

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A prime article, and very extensively used for
BLANC-MANGE, TABLE JELLIES, &c.
THE SHRED, WITH DIRECTIONS FOR USING,
IS PUT UP IN SMALL PACKAGES,
And is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists in the City and country.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 61 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

MUNICIPAL.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Tuesday afternoon, the President, Charles H. Haswell, Esq., in the Chair.

Several comparatively unimportant petitions and resolutions were referred to their appropriate Committees.

The report of the Committee on Finance concurring to provide for the issue of stock for rebuilding Tompkins' Market was laid over.

THE PRINTING.

It was proposed to include the Times, *Tribune* and *Herald* in the number of those employed for the Corporation printing.

Councilman Genet proposed to strike out the *Tribune* and insert the *Daily News*. Being told that the *Daily News* was already employed, he then wished to substitute the *Express*. On being informed that the *Express* also was employed, he suggested the *Journal of Commerce*.

Councilman Brady could see no good reason for this hostility to the *Tribune*. No other reason could be given than because it was a Republican paper. All the public prints of large circulation were equally entitled to the benefit of what is transpiring in the Board. He was not sure whether the *Tribune* or any of the larger papers were anxious to take the thing at the price. In fact, he knew they would not.

Councilman Genet had no objection to publicity, if decency were maintained. But a paper that went on libeling and insulting men in their individual character, should have no sanction from him as a member of that Board. It was not upon party and political grounds that he objected, but because the *Tribune* had libeled the Board, and was continuously hostile.

Councilman Brady dared the speaker to say that the *Tribune* had libeled individuals.

Councilman Genet replied that the paper had libeled him. Its editor had libeled him, and styled him a "rough."

Councilman Brady said if a man was so tender that he could not, himself being a lawyer, defend himself, he must be an awfully bad man. [Laughter.] He cared not for newspaper criticism. He had had his share of it and had not lost his flesh in consequence. If the papers did not fully comment upon the actions of public men, how was publicity to be given to their conduct. He believed the Times and the *Herald* were independent papers, and so also the *Tribune*. It was contemptible to make a party matter out of this paltry matter of the printing.

Councilman Genet was willing to second an amendment that would include all the daily papers excepting the *Tribune*. Ultimately it was agreed by 12 to 4, to advertise in all the daily papers not now employed, provided the charge was not greater than is now made.

Councilman Brady did not believe that arrangement would be fair. He thought that such papers as the Times and *Herald* could not advantageously do it at the price. The resolution as amended was lost for want of a constitutional vote.

A resolution to publish the proceedings of the Board in all the daily papers not now employed, was lost after some discussion for want of a constitutional vote.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from his Honor the Mayor submitting a communication from J. Hosford Smith, Esq., Consul for the Ottoman Government at New-York, announcing the expected arrival at this port of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Mahommed Pasha and suite from Constantinople. The Mayor suggests, in view of the importance of cultivating amicable relations with the Turkish Government, that the Common Council extend to his Excellency and suite every proper attention and courtesy. A Committee was appointed, namely, Councilmen Genet, Cross, Arcularius, Van Tine and Bunce to receive his Excellency.

PAY FOR COUNCILMEN.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a resolution from them praying the Legislature to so amend the Charter as to give a salary of $1,000 per annum to each member of the Common Council.

Councilman Genet moved to amend by substituting $2,000. Every petty officer received from $800 to $1,000 a year. The sum he proposed was very inadequate. The motion was seconded by Councilman Nolan. Councilman Cross hoped the motion would not prevail. The laborer was, doubtlessly, worthy of his hire.

A member said that was so, but how much should the hire be?

Councilman Genet said that the proposition of $2,000 would look more respectable before the Legislature than that for only $1,000. He was sure $3,000 would not compensate him.

Councilman Brady said he could not go the two He would go the one. He was of opinion $1,000 would pay for all the time spent in or about the City Hall. But it was dangerous to give men $2,000—sporting horses and such things were then in the way.

The amendment for the $2,000 was lost. On the question of concurrence the resolution was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Finance from the Board of Aldermen, in favor of donating $2,000 to the American Female Guardian Society, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

It was agreed that the Board should meet again next Tuesday, at 5 o'clock. The Board then adjourned.

The Board of Supervisors

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, President Purdy in the Chair. A resolution was offered by Supervisor Tweed and adopted, directing the Committee on Civil Courts to inquire into the propriety of erecting a new county jail; also, as to a proper site for a jail.

The City Chamberlain sent in his annual report, showing the state of the moneys and securities under the control of the Supreme and County Courts in the hands of the Chamberlain on the 1st of January, 1858. The recapitulation is as follows:

Bonds and Mortgages	$774,022 36
New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co.	92,833 49
United States Trust Co	29,372 68
Various Securities	10,500 00
Shoe and Leather Bank	42,098 03
Total	$948,826 56

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police reported in favor of a mounted police. The report was objected to by several members on the ground that no communication, asking for a mounted police, had been received from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners; and by Mr. Blunt on the ground that a mounted police is not required. The report was referred back.

A very large number of petitions was received, asking to be "relieved from erroneous taxes," and when several reports had been read, remitting taxes, Mr. Purdy thought there should be the greatest care in the matter of relieving people from taxation. Mr. Blunt, Chairman of the Committee, assured him that every case had been thoroughly examined.

A communication was received from Justice Sweeney, of the Second District Court, informing the Board that the lease of the premises now occupied by him as a Court will have expired on the 1st of May next, and recommending that other premises be procured.

The Committee on Civil Courts reported in favor of procuring rooms in the New-York Times Building, for offices for the Surrogate and Register. Mr. Blunt wished the matter postponed.

Mr. Bell stated that the rooms could be rented for $3,500 or $4,000.

Mr. Kennedy could not understand on what ground Mr. Blunt wished the matter postponed, as he was the one who first examined the building, and after having done so, declared it to be the best-constructed building in New-York, that it was perfectly fire-proof, and every way desirable for convenience and safety.

Mr. Blunt asked to have the report read, and it was read, as follows:

The Committee on Civil Courts, to whom was referred the annexed communication from the Surrogate and Register relative to additional room for their respective offices, respectfully

REPORT

That they have made diligent search for suitable rooms for the accommodation of the Surrogate, being highly impressed with the belief that the space occupied by him at the present, as an office, is totally inadequate for the necessary arrangement of the books, papers, and records which are filed therein; and that by furnishing the Surrogate with apartments elsewhere, the Register could also be accommodated with more room, which at the present time is extremely desirable.

Your Committee, in the discharge of their duty, have found rooms in the new building just erected by the proprietors of the New-York Times, which will afford the conveniences desired, and which can be obtained at a price not unreasonable.

The following resolutions are submitted for adoption:

Resolved, That the sum of $3,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of hiring suitable apartments for the Surrogate of the County.

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Courts be directed to procure a suitable office for the Surrogate at an annual rent not exceeding the amount appropriated for that purpose.

Signed,

Isaac Bell, Jr.,
J. A. Kennedy,
Wm. M. Tweed.
} Committee on Civil Courts.

Mr. Blunt said he had examined the Times building and had recommended it to the other members of the Committee. He had said it was the best building in the City, and believed it to be so, but since that he had found a better.

Mr. Kennedy—Then, by your own showing, it must be out of New-York, and that would be an objection.

Mr. Blunt said he meant that it was better because it was cheaper.

The report was then referred back, and the Board adjourned to Tuesday next.

The Pavement on Broadway.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, having under consideration the matter of rendering Broadway less dangerous to horses traveling thereon, met again yesterday, and received several additional propositions. They were mostly for grooving, and similar to those formerly received. Mr. F. Widdows submitted a plan by which he would take up the pavement and relay it, placing wood between the stones. He thought it could be done for $1 50 per square yard, and completed in 100 days. Mr. Robert Barclay spoke in favor of angular grooving. A letter was received from Mr. J. C. Sidney, of Philadelphia, proposing to set the stones 1¼ inches apart, and fill in with concrete to within two inches of the surface, or with locust wood. He thought the concrete could be furnished for 62½ cents per square yard, and the locust wood for 85 cents. He promised to produce his plan for doing the work in a day or two. Mr. Wm. E. Bloodgood proposed to take up the stones, and bevel them on the surface. It was stated that the Croton Aqueduct Department had caused experiments to be made, and that they thought the evil could be remedied for 50 cents per yard. The Board then adjourned.

Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.

Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

This Board held an adjourned meeting this day at 1 o'clock.

Present, Commissioners Gray, Dillon, Russell, Butterworth, Green, Field and Strong.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

It was directed that the Committee on Buildings prepare a memorial to the Legislature praying the State to pay to this Commission for the use of the State Arsenal within the Park an annual rent equal to the annual interest money paid by the City to the State for the same. It was

Resolved, That the advertisement for plans for laying out the Central Park having stated that the Commissioners were limited to the expenditure of $1,500,000, it is necessarily expected that the competitors for prizes will embrace with the report of their plans the following, with other particulars: The fencing, lighting, draining, irrigating, grubbing, trenching and planting the grounds; the filling and the excavations; the width and mode of building the several roads for walking, driving and riding; and the cost of each item of work in detail, with full and sufficient specifications, by which the work can be done.

Competitors will be permitted, besides presenting the plan in India ink and sepia, to present the duplicate in colors.

Resolved, That the preceding be published with the minutes of the Board, and a copy sent to each competitor.

The Executive Committee was directed to confer with the Croton Aqueduct Department with reference to the drainage of that portion of the Park lying between the New Reservoir ground and the Eighth-avenue, the same being now drained by a stream which will be obstructed by the building of the Reservoir.

The Vice-President was directed to request of the Mayor and Common Council the appointment of Commissioner of Deeds, for Messrs. Hart and Mills, Clerks at the offices, to empower them to administer oaths to persons having claims against the Commission, who are required to swear to the accounts rendered by them.

It was ordered that no more hammers or handles for the breaking of stone for the Macadamizing, be furnished at the expense of the Board. The Superintendent was ordered to report what other tools and implements the workmen may advantageously be required to furnish.

The withdrawal of the sum of $10,000, from the Bank of Commerce, was authorized for the payment of employes of the Board. The Treasurer presented his report.

A communication from Hon. James E. Cooley, late President of the Board, acknowledging the complimentary resolutions adopted at the last meeting of the Board, was read and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

A report from the Superintendent, as to buildings remaining on the Park, was referred to the Committee on Buildings.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday next at 1 o'clock.

Coroners' Inquests.

Suicide by Shooting.—A young German locksmith named Ernest Lebar Bachman, committed suicide Monday evening, at his boarding-house, No. 378 Eighth-avenue, by shooting himself with a pistol, in the left breast, the ball entering his heart, and killing him instantly. The cause of the rash act was disappointed love. The body was removed to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held by Coroner Hills. The evidence showed that the deceased had boarded at the house nearly two years, and had always shown a cheerful disposition, and never intimated any intention to take his life. He came home about 10 o'clock Monday evening, and finding some friends in the bar-room below invited them to drink with him. He was unusually cheerful, but after conversing a few minutes suddenly left the room, saying he would be back in a moment. Directly after he left the report of a pistol was heard, and he was found lying dead in the hall, having shot himself through the heart. The deceased had been out of work part of the Winter, but had regular employment at the time of his death. He was 25 years of age, unmarried, and had no relatives living in this country. Verdict, "Suicide by shooting."

The Suicide of Wm. Grote.—Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, at the City Hospital, upon the body of Wm. Grote, who committed suicide last Saturday night, at No. 85 Chatham-street, by cutting his throat with a razor and stabbing himself. The evidence showed that the deceased was sun-struck about 18 months ago, and that his mind had been impaired in consequence. He had never been heard to threaten his life. The deceased was 39 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. A verdict of "Death by suicide" was rendered.

Accidentally Drowned.—About 9 o'clock on Monday evening, Robert Wamsley, employed on a barge lying at the foot of Clarkson-street, N. R., in attempting to get from the pier on to the boat, slipped, fell into the dock and was drowned before assistance reached him. The Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday. It was shown that the deceased was intoxicated at the time of the accident. A verdict was rendered of accidental drowning.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

Abby Swan vs. *Lowson Swan*.—New decision as to computation of time.

It appears that a summons for relief was served in this action on the 31st December last, and that the defendant, by his counsel, Mr. Scribner, served a notice of appearance and demand of complaint on the 20th January.—Held that under the rule of excluding the first and including the last day, more than twenty days had elapsed, according to the language of the code. Should this decision be sustained on appeal, which we understand will be brought, it will cause quite a revolution in the practice, so far as the computation of time is concerned.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night Mr. Chanfrau repeats his great Local Drama of the "Mysteries and Miseries of New-York," and the Extravaganza of "Novelty." "Karmel, the Scout," will also be added to the entertainment, in which Mr. J. H. Allen, Mr. G. L. Fox, and the Company are to appear.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The excitement yesterday was unparalleled at Barnum's Museum. The new American drama of "The Pioneer Patriot; or, The Maid of the War Path," carries all before it. The most stirring and amusing piece ever witnessed. This afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, it is to be repeated, as well as this evening at 7 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment should be at hand for instant use in *every* family, as it promptly relieves the pain and throbbing of cuts and bruises, subdues the inflammation consequent upon fractures and dislocations, and is a safe and infallible application for sores and eruptions.

[Advertisement.]

Hoarseness.—Persons subject to relaxation of the throat, or hoarseness, should never leave a warm room in Winter nor expose themselves to cold winds without having a "Troch" in the mouth. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Call at the great dépôt of Archer, Warner & Co., No. 376 Broadway, for new gas-fixtures at Hard Times prices. Selling off our entire stock.

LONG ISLAND.

Tame Lizards and Quiet Earthquakes.—At the last meeting of the Natural History Department of the Brooklyn Institute, various varieties of the lizard tribe were exhibited by Ex-Consul Pike, who observed that Portugal might be said to be a country of earthquakes and lizards. But the earthquakes are rarely violent, and the lizards are harmless: They are frequently domesticated, and their variegated stripes and spots, intermingled with green, are singular as well as ornamental, as they crawl over the walls, or feed from your hand. One, a foot long, was tamed by Mr. Pike, when in Portugal, and afterwards killed by the cat. It would frequently crawl up his chair and sit upon his shoulder. Their colors and markings are very various, and some of them remarkably beautiful.

Dr. Vierer gave some account of the country, which he had recently visited, formerly occupied by the Lake of Harlem, drained in 1840 to 1854, and now occupied by 6,000 inhabitants, and extensive farms.

Ex-Consul Pike visited, when in Portugal, a half-submerged city, near St. Uves. The Portuguese appear to know little about it and to care less. It runs out into the sea, in the waters of which the chimnies and other ruins may be traced for two miles. Mr. Pike supposes it to have been sunk by an earthquake, which has also turned the course of the river now running at St. Uves. He excavated one room of the fallen city which was filled with sand, and found various ornaments of copper and porcelain; and a jar of coins of Roman, Venetian and Moorish make. The floor was a beautiful Mosaic, and the walls were painted in fresco. The Portuguese have named the city "Troya." This ancient city gave rise to much conversation and Mr. Pike promised further information at a subsequent meeting.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mortality in Brooklyn.—For the past ten years, the deaths annually have been as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
1848	1500	1560	1477	1583	3060
1849	1506	1546	1440	1612	3052
1850	2086	1761	1814	2033	2747
1851	1496	1353	895	1963	2858
1852	1683	1501	1039	2145	3184
1853	1836	1668	1297	2207	3504
1854	2462	2306	1928	2840	4768
1855	1957	1879	1008	2738	3835
1856	1926	1836	1296	2456	3762
1857	2866	2595	1795	3766	5561

☞ The Glencoe people have a meeting Thursday evening next, to devise measures to secure the extension of a Branch Railroad from the Long Island Road to that village. The call is numerously signed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 2.

$26,000	N. Y. State 6s '73	115	10	N. Y. Central R. R.	83¾
5,000	N. Y. State 6s '60	102¾	550	do........opg	83½
5,000	Ia. State 5s	83¾	105	do........p.&c.	83½
8,000	do........s3	83½	100	do........s60	83¾
1,200	Ill. In. Im. '47	95	60	do	83½
3,000	Tenn St. 6s '90.b3	89¾	50	do........b60	83¾
10,000	do	89⅛	450	do........b60	84
12,000	Va. 6s	92	100	do........s3	83¾
45,000	Mo. State 6s..b30	84½	100	Erie Railroad...b60	23
6,000	do	84⅝	100	do	22¾
2,000	Cal. State 7s '75	80	920	do	22⅞
3,000	Ky. State 6s	101¼	100	do........s10	22⅞
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 6s	88½	500	Reading Railroad.c	58½
2,000	do	88¾	520	Harlem R. R.	9¼
2,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s	100	20	do	9½
1,000	H. R. R. R. 1st m	98½	200	do........b10	9¼
1,000	H. R. R. R. 3d m.	55	55	do	9
10,000	E.R.R.3d m.B.'83	79½	5	Sixth-av. R.R.	100¼
5,000	do........b45	80½	20	Third-av. R.R. e. d.	97½
1,000	Read. R R Bs '86	71	10	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s	34
2,000	Mich. C. R R. 8 ℔		5	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	114
	ct. 1st m.S. F.C.B.	96¾	400	Panama R.R.	92
1,000	La C.& M. L.G.B.	41¼	100	do........b63	92½
3,000	do	41	5	do	92½
1,000	do	40½	25	Ill. Cen. R. R.....c	97
5,000	do	40	80	Clev.Col.&Cin.R.R.	90
1,000	Del.L.& W.1st m.	56	12	do	89⅞
5,000	Il. C. R.R. bs..s3	95½	100	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	80
5,000	do........s3	95¼	100	do........b66	80
8	Bank of N. York	103½	50	do	79½
10	Merchants' Bank	108½	100	do........b60	79¾
5	Bk. of N. America	100	100	Clev. & Tol.R.R.s10	43½
53	Bk. of Commerce	101	200	do	43¼
10	Imps & Trds. Bk.	100	100	do........s30	43
10	Corn Exchg. Bank	100	100	do........s10	43
50	Phenix Bank	105½	100	do........s30	43¼
60	National Bank	106	100	do........b30	43½
200	Cumber'd Coal Co.	15½	300	do	43⅜
100	do	15⅝	100	do........b30	43¾
300	do........b60	15⅝	600	do........b60	44
50	do........b3	15½	200	do	43½
50	Pac. Mail St. Co.b10	67¾	485	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.s3	70
110	do	67½	10	Mil. & Miss. R R.	31½
374	La Crosse & Mil. R.	11	5	Union Ferry Co.	93
65	do	11⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	100	N. Y. Cent.R.R.opg	84
6,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	89	56	do........p&c	84
10,000	Michigan St. 6s	94	50	do........opg	84½
1,000	E. R 3d mt. bs.'83	79½	100	do........b60	84⅜
3,000	N. Y. Cent.R. 7s	100	100	do........b60	84½
8,000	La C.& M.L.G.b's	40	100	do........opg	84⅜
20,000	R. R.R B's '86.b30	71	100	Erie R. R........s30	22⅞
5,000	do	70¾	100	do........b60	23
5,000	do........b60	71¾	250	do	23
1,000	Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr		150	do	23⅛
	c.1st m.s'k'g F. C.b's.	96½	100	do........b60	23¼
50	Amer. Ex Bank	102½	100	Reading R. R.	58½
5	Bank of Commerce	101¼	50	M. S.& N.I.R.R.b10	19½
55	Park Bank	96	100	do	19½
50	Pa. Mail S.Co...b30	67¾	22	M.S.& N. Ia. p. s'k.	34
150	do........s10	67¾	100	Panama R. R.b60	93
50	do........s60	66	100	Cleve.& To.R. R.b30	44
100	Cum. Coal Co.	15½	40	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	70½
100	do........s30	15½	20	Mil. & Miss. R.R.	32
50	do	15⅝	45	La Ce.& M. R. R.	11
675	do........s3	15¾	150	do	10⅞
100	do........b30	16	50	do........s60	10¾
300	Harlem Railroad	8½	13	Sixth-av. R. R.	100¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	84⅛
$2,000 La Crosse and Mil. Railroad 7s	Int. add.	41¾
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40½
$6,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s	Int. add.	40
$1,000 California 7s	Int. add.	79¾
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add.	79⅝
$500 California 7s	Int. add.	79¼
$1,000 City of Racine, (Wis.) 7s	Int. add.	32
$1,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add.	30
$2,000 Chic., St. Paul & Fond du Lac 8s	Int. add.	29½
$4,000 Toledo, Norwalk and Clev'd 7s	Int. add.	40
$5,000 Milwaukee and Hori'n R. R. 8s	Int. add.	41¼
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	69½
$2,000 Milwaukee and Superior R. 6s	Int. add.	10
$3,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	80¼
$2,000 Missouri 6 ℔ cent. Bds	Int. add.	84¼
$500 California State 7s	Flat	78
A mortgage by George W. Brown to Gilbert R. Terrett, for $1,000		$10
25 shares Artisan's Bank		75
10 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank		99½
5 shares American Exchange Bank		102¼
20 shares Merchants' Exchange Bank		96
10 shares Bank of Commerce		101¼
4 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100⅜
6 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		100¼
15 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co		67¾
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		49
150 shares LaCrosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.		10⅞
100 shares Harlem R. R.		8¾
15 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		46½
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		48
50 shares Illinois Central R. R.		95¼
20 shares American Exchange Bank		101½
100 shares Arctic Ins. Co		95¼
50 shares East River Fire Ins. Co		93
40 shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co		98½
20 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co		103
15 shares Peter Cooper Ins. Co		102¼
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co		127½

Tuesday, Feb. 2—P. M.

The packet for Europe to-morrow carries out advices of an easy market on this side for Money; an unusually strong one for Stocks; full rates of Exchange; rising prices for Cotton; continued dullness in Imported Merchandise, and $2,000,000 in Gold in liquidation of American debt abroad. The State of Pennsylvania half-yearly interest adds about $400,000 to the present remittance. This was paid in Specie or Exchange, through the Philadelphia Banks, and the full resumption in Specie of all payments by these institutions announced to take place in a few days. The Baltimore Banks also resume this week. And the domestic exchanges with each other of the five great trading cities of the country, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans are all once more substantially at par; with an aggregate Specie reserve in Bank of *fifty-six millions dollars*. The terms for bills on London today, of the top class, were 109¾@110 ℔ cent., and on France 5.15@5.13¾. Some commercial exchange on England was done at 108¾@109¼ ℔ cent. The market left off steady.

The sales of Stocks at the early session of the Brokers to-day were generally at the slight concession noticed at the close of business yesterday, but in the afternoon dealings, which were active, the descent was more than recovered, and prices left off higher for several leading stocks than were obtained on Monday. New-York Central, 84½; Toledo, 44; Galena, 80; Erie, 23¼; Rock Island, 70½; Missouri sixes, 84½; and Reading, 58½ ℔ cent. The business was again large in State and Railway Bonds, and New-York long sixes brought as much as 115 ℔ cent.; Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents., 96½; New-York Central 6 ℔ cents., 88½; and Reading new loan, at 70¾ ℔ cent.

It is understood that Mr. A. P. Halsey, late Vice President, and formerly Cashier of the Bank of New-York, is to take the place of Mr. Oothout, deceased, as President. In the Merchants' Bank, the death of Mr. Palmer renders two changes necessary; Mr. A. E. Silliman, late Cashier, and for a long time previous to his promotion to that office, employed in the Bank, is made President, and Mr. Jacob D. Vermilye (brother of the Messrs. Vermilye, Brokers,) has been taken from the Newark Banking Company, and made Cashier, in Mr. Silliman's place. Of the removal of Mr. Vermilye from Newark where he has been a bank officer for seventeen years, the Newark *Advertiser* remarks:

> "Mr. Vermilye, during his long residence here, has won the entire confidence of the Company he has so well and faithfully served, and the respect of the community as a worthy citizen, and his removal to a wider sphere of usefulness will be at once a subject of regret and congratulation—the one for the loss of a valuable officer, and the other that a faithful discharge of duty has brought so great a reward."

The New-York Life and Trust Company have declared their usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable Feb. 10. The City Fire Company $10 the share, payable Feb. 10. The Irving Fire 7 ℔ cent. payable on demand. The Third-avenue quarterly dividend of 2 ℔ cent. payable Feb. 10.

The resumption of the important firms, who suspended during the recent crisis, of Bowen, McNamee & Co., Francis Skinner & Co., and J. C. Howe & Co., is announced. It is also stated that Messrs. Thomas Wilson & Co., of Baltimore, whose suspension took place on a sudden emergency, a week or two ago, have resumed payment.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$250,048
Payments	382,436
Balance	3,114,689

Certain parties in the Street who are anxious to discount the United States Treasury Notes, for the double object of buying them at a discount and bullying the Secretary to pay a higher rate of interest, are circulating the report that the Notes are refused for Customs. This is not so. The form of retransferring the Notes to the Government is equally simple and secure, and the only complaint yet specifically alleged, grew out of the absence of the proper party to make or confirm the indorsement—and this through the over-particularity of a subordinate in the Custom House, who mistook the spirit of his instructions.

The *Journal of Commerce* of this morning has the following in regard to the Collins' Line of New-York and Liverpool mail steamers. It points to a result not wholly unexpected, though one which it was hoped, until now, might be averted:

> "There have been various rumors current in this City for several days in regard to the Company owning these American steamships, all pointing toward the final breaking-up of the line. It appears that the United States Government has declined to entertain any negotiations for a renewal of the mail contract, which expires in June, and that an officer in the service of the Company went out in the *Baltic* on the 16th ult., to see what could be done toward effecting a sale of the vessels in Europe. Report says that the losses of the Company have used up their available means; and that their bankers, Messrs. Brown, Brothers & Co., have declined to make farther advances without additional security. The country has felt a just pride in the former achievements of the steamers engaged in this line, and, although there has been less good fortune of late, there is still a strong desire manifested to have the service continued. Of course, no one ought to expect the gentlemen owning these vessels to run them at the expense of their own interests, and, if the experiment has failed, after all the assistance which Government has rendered, we do not see how the succession is to be continued. Perhaps, if the case were fairly placed before the country, some plan of help might be devised upon which a majority could be united."

The card, with their references, of the new firm of Francis & James Kain, Brokers, who have opened an office at No. 39 Exchange-place, will be found on our advertising page.

The Chicago *Tribune* reports of the Money affairs of that market, under date of Jan. 29:

> "Money remains close, with no change in rates. Considering the season, however, and the known condition of financial matters, the number of borrowers is not large. Unexceptionable business paper can be negotiated among the note brokers at 2@3 ℔ cent. ℔ month, with tendency to the higher figures. Loans on six months and over on undoubted security might possibly be effected at 20@25 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Banks discount strictly business paper for regular customers sparingly at 10 ℔ cent. There is very little demand for Coin. Rates at 2¼@3 ℔ cent. Exchange is still close and firm at 3 ℔ cent. premium. By paying 2¾@2⅞, our leading Banks, and most, if not all, the brokers have been able to supply their regular customers."

The report which we publish this morning of the Bank of Pennsylvania, made to the general meeting of Stockholders at Philadelphia yesterday, appears to have renewed the excitement in that city on the subject of the failure of the concern last September. The *Ledger* remarks of the report:

> "The Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Bank held their annual meeting yesterday, and the Directors made their annual report. It shows a lamentable condition of the affairs of that institution. The Bank is totally insolvent, and an assignment is recommended by the Directors, for the benefit of its creditors. Money appears to have been lent to houses now insolvent, in very large sums, on doubtful securities, and some on no security at all. The paper of insolvent railroad companies was taken by the President, enormous sums were paid by him for usury, the best bills receivable were sold, the report says, and excessive interest was allowed on deposits, all without the knowledge of the Board of Directors. The report shows a singular condition of affairs inside the Bank, when the President could assume such extraordinary powers, and exercise them for years, and the Directors be entirely blind to the facts and totally ignorant of his transactions. If there was a want of caution or recklessness in one case, there certainly was a gross dereliction of duty on the other. Unless there was the most studied and consummate art on the part of the President in concealing his acts, the Directors were certainly the blindest victims of misplaced confidence on record. While they were taking things easily, and trusting to the character of the President that all was right, the property of the stockholders was being rapidly dissipated, and neither Directors nor the President is able to explain where it is gone. After reading the report, some of the plundered stockholders may think it necessary to adopt other means to get at the facts."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning reports of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad general meeting as follows:

> "The report of the Managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the annual meeting of Stockholders, yesterday, is a clear and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the Company during the year. The gross earnings of the Road proper are $4,339,828, leaving an excess over expenses of $1,854,926, and a balance of $1,100,150 95, which is more than sufficient for a dividend of 8 ℔ cent. upon the capital of the Company. The whole number of passengers carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg is equivalent to 143,613, passing over the whole length of the road, showing a decrease of 5,040 passengers. The gross earnings of the road for freight during the year were $3,376,516 26, being an increase of $132,284 69. The report gives a condensed sketch of the purchase of the main line, and states that bonds of the Company for the amount ($5,000,000) have been delivered to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth. Provision has been made for the gradual extinguishment of the debt incurred by the purchase of the main line. The canals purchased were found in a very dilapidated condition, but the purchase is a good one for the Company, inasmuch as the whole line can now be operated with greater efficiency."

Of Money and Exchange affairs at New-Orleans, the *Picayune*, of Jan. 26, remarks:

> "The money market opens very quiet for the week. The offerings in Bank were not large, nor was the quantity of paper offering on the street beyond the ability and willingness of buyers to take. We note the sale of some fifteen months factors' acceptances at the rate of 11 ℔ cent. ℔ annum, and some ten and twelve months at 12 ℔ cent. Good mortgages are in request at from 10@12 and 13 ℔ cent. Short dated paper ranges from 1¼@1½ ℔ cent. ℔ month. The exchange market was very quiet to-day. The counter rate for checks on New-York was par to ¼ premium. The street rate ruled from par to ¼ discount. Ten days' sight ⅞ to 1 ℔ cent. discount. Thirty days' sight from 1¼@1¾ discount. Sixty days' sight from 2½@3, 3¼, 3½ ℔ cent. discount. Sterling was very quiet, with very limited offerings. The market, however, seemed to turn in favor of drawers, as bills with documentary evidence were held at 104, 105 and 105½; clear bills from 107½@108 and 109, the latter for the best of names for remittance. There was very little done in French bills; good to choice ruled from 5f. 35@5f. 30, 5f. 25@5f. 22½. In the absence of large transactions, a stiffening aspect in the Exchange market is one of the results. The directors of the Bank of Louisiana to-day declared the semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on Monday next. The annual election for directors of the Bank was held to-day, when the following-named gentlemen were returned for this year: Messrs. W. W. Montgomery, Ambrose Lanfear, Wilhelmus Bogart, Michael Heine, J. W. Burbridge, John D. Marsh, David Urquhart, Edward Shiff, L. F. Generes, Washington Jackson, Jonathan Montgomery, Levi Peirce, Henry Shepherd, Jr."

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, through the State Treasurer, yesterday paid its half yearly interest upon the Public Debt, at Philadelphia, in Specie or New-York Exchange, at the option of the public creditor. The Treasurer stated that the Banks, all, city and country, behaved in the handsomest manner in their proffer of aid to the Commonwealth, should any be required, in meeting the interest in coin. For the credit of the Commonwealth no aid was necessary. "Indeed," he adds, "the only doubt that has at any time existed on the subject, has been, as to whether those Banks in the country holding the State deposits would be able in time to pay in coin what they owed."

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, FEB. 1.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposit.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,119,165	$632,912	$1,326,506
North America	1,000,000	2,570,104	729,224	1,451,701
Farm & Mech.	2,000,000	3,338,261	919,410	2,280,298
Commercial	841,400	1,317,800	213,700	603,600
Mechanics'	800,000	1,347,557	224,667	790,844
N. Liberties	500,000	1,228,000	165,000	835,000
Southwark	250,000	674,740	221,309	516,192
Kensington	250,000	623,165	109,767	388,070
P. Township	350,000	548,839	144,868	376,659
Western	418,600	1,185,924	226,487	851,677
Man. & Mech.	544,375	908,431	122,060	379,281
Commerce	250,000	587,206	169,469	455,301
Girard	1,250,000	1,406,026	256,185	929,685
Tradesmen's	150,000	445,529	126,303	440,314
Consolidation	298,570	359,084	54,623	153,804
City	441,150	605,908	111,022	219,398
Commonwealth	155,970	157,965	48,677	56,798
Total	$11,300,065	$20,423,704	$4,475,693	$12,195,126
Circulation of all the above				$1,096,462

	Jan. 25.	Feb. 1.	
Capital	$11,300,025	$11,300,025	
Discounts	20,730,958	20,423,704	Dec. $307,254
Specie	4,243,966	4,475,693	Inc. 231,727
Due fm other bks.	2,209,655	2,730,142	Inc. 520,487
Due to other bks.	4,414,160	4,173,710	Dec. 240,450
Deposits	11,547,697	12,195,126	Inc. 647,429
Circulation	1,062,192	1,096,462	Inc. 34,270

Messrs. Thompson Brothers quote Currency, Land Warrants, &c., this week as follows: United States Treasury Notes, ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount; New-York State Currency, ⅜ ℔ cent. discount; New-England Currency, ¼ ℔ cent. discount; East Jersey Currency, ¼ ℔ cent. discount; West Jersey Currency, ¾ ℔ cent. discount; Philadelphia Currency, ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount; Interior Pennsylvania Currency, 1¼ ℔ cent. discount; Baltimore Currency, ¼@½ ℔ cent. discount; Interior Maryland Currency, 2 ℔ cent. discount; South Carolina and Georgia Currency, 3½ ℔ cent. discount; North Carolina Currency, 4½ ℔ cent. discount; Virginia Currency, 3½@3¾ ℔ cent. discount; Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and New-Orleans Currency, 1½@1¾ ℔ cent. discount; Illinois and Wisconsin Currency, 3¾@4 ℔ cent. discount; Free Indiana Currency, 3 ℔ cent. discount; Michigan Currency, 2 ℔ cent. discount; Canada Currency, 1 ℔ cent. discount.

LAND WARRANTS.

Acres.	BUYING PRICE.	Acres.	SELLING PRICE.
40	$ 96	40	$1 02
80	88	80	91
120	79	120	82
160	89	160	92

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,018,342	$1,242,446	$1,347,316
Previously rep'd	3,715,627	3,213,724	3,323,728
Since Jan. 1	$4,733,969	$4,456,170	$4,671,044

In Cincinnati, the Money market closed on Saturday rather more stringently, with an increased demand, but the *Gazette* says the discount houses took about all the good paper offered by their customers, and the disposition was to invest freely, as far as means would justify, at 10@12 ℔ cent. Outside of Bank there is but little first-class paper to be had, and there is a fair demand for No. 1 mortgage notes. The market for New-York Exchange continued dull, and bankers checks were sold in some cases at ⅛ prem., but we make no change in our figures. Philadelphia is steady. Baltimore we now quote at par buying, and ¼ prem. selling.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

The Stock Exchange has been again animated since our last advices, under the influence of continual great ease in the Money Market, and the European news to the 16th of January announcing a reduction to 5 and 6 ℔ cent. of the discount rate of the Bank of England. To-day the market has experienced some weakness. The rise through the week in Railroad Shares has been general and very decided, and the speculative spirit noticed last week in these securities has continued to be felt, without however, being participated in by the public to any great extent. Those Railroad Bonds which are most currently dealt in at the Stock Exchange have likewise given rise to more movements at higher prices; whilst State Stocks, though very active, have generally remained stationary as to price, and have even declined in a few instances, a disposition to realize being perceptible, and naturally enough, considering the almost uninterrupted advance for several weeks past in these securities. The condition of the New-York Banks, according to the last weekly report, is worthy of notice. The movement is still upward in the figures of discounts, specie and deposits, which have increased, respectively, $7,216,959, $23,429,793, and $31,192,458 since the lowest point touched after the suspension of Specie payments on the 14th October. It may be remarked, however, that the increase in the line of discounts has been swelled by loans on Stock probably more than by discount of business paper. State Stock—There have been transactions in the greater part of these securities. Missouri 6s and Tennessee 6s have been active, closing at a decline of 1 and of ¾ ℔ cent. respectively. There has been a good demand for California 7s at 8, and for Ohio 6s, long, at 2@3 advance; for Virginia 6s at a fall of 1¼, and for North Carolina 6s at well-sustained rates. Indiana 5s have risen 2 ℔ cent. City Bonds—Some Chicago 6s, Water Loan, and some 7s were sold at 2 ℔ cent. advance; and Louisville 6s at steady prices; also, some Memphis 6s, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, at a slight decline. Railroad Bonds—There has been a larger transaction in Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds; the former at a rise of 2¼, and the latter at a decline of 2; in Michigan Central 1st mortgage at a rise of 1½; in Reading 6s of 1886, at from 70@71; in New-York Central 6s without change, and in the 7s at a rise of 2¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds fallen to 41, rose again to 50, including the 1st February coupons, and closed 40, coupons of 3½ ℔ cent. The advance in Erie Railroad Bonds is large, say 3 on the 2d mortgage bonds, 8½ on the 3d mortgage, and from 4 to 5 ℔ cent. on the Bonds of 1871 and 1875, although the interest due 1st February on the two latter has not been paid. At private sale some Milwaukee and Mississippi 2d mortgage 10 ℔ cent. have been done at 67½ and interest. In Railroad Shares the activity has been general, with the exception of Michigan Southern, which has declined ¾, the rise is considerable and without exception. The most active have been Erie at a rise of 1¼, Illinois Central of 2, New-York Central of 3½, Reading of 1½, Cleveland and Toledo of 2½, Chicago and Rock Island of 2, and Galena and Chicago of 5¼ ℔ cent. Money very abundant. Loans on call from 5@7. The rates of discount outside of Bank are almost nominal, from 8@12 ℔ cent., according to class and length. Foreign Exchanges in moderate supply, with a limited demand. Principal business on London, 109@110; on Paris, 5.12½@5.15.

DE COPPET & CO.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Our last advices were to the 25th inst. Under the stimulus of the increasing abundance of floating capital on this side of the water, and the reduction in the rate of the Bank of England to 5 ℔ cent., as advised by the *Canada*, from Liverpool to the 16th inst., the Stock Market has experienced throughout the week a general upward movement, and the speculative feeling has received a much broader development than for a long time past. State Stocks, temporarily, participate less in the general upward tendency, owing to some heavy lots held on speculation being sold to realize profits. Orders for American stocks are beginning once more to be received on European account. They are confined more especially to State Stocks, undoubted cities, and to the various securities of the Illinois Central, Michigan Central, New-York Central and Erie Railroad. State Stocks irregular, and rather dull for the three past days. Sales of the week about $700,000. The chief demand has been for Virginia, Missouri, Tennessee, California, Ohio, and North Carolinas. Californias have advanced 6, Michigan ½, Ohio, 1860, ¼, do., 1886, 2. Louisiana ½@¾, Indiana 5s 1¼, New-York Sixes, 1872 and '73, 3. Virginias have declined 1¼, Missouri 1½, Tennessee ⅝, Kentucky 1; North Carolina steady at 94. United States Sixes are scarce and in fair demand at quotations. City and County Bonds—The inquiry seems to become more active, especially for securities of undoubted character, some of which can still be bought at comparatively low prices. An advance has consequently been established in several instances. Chicago 6s and St. Louis 6s Municipal Bonds have been sold at an advance of 2 ℔ cent. each, and the former are very scarce. Chicago 7s Sewer Loan at former prices. Brooklyn 6s in good demand at 1½ ℔ cent. rise; Milwaukee 7s Sinking Fund; Louisville 6s and Memphis 6s guaranteed by the State of Tennessee sold in fair amounts without change in prices. St. Louis County 7s Anticipation Bonds sold at 1 ℔ ct. advance. Railroad Bonds remain animated, with a general advance, especially for the various issues of Erie, Illinois Central and Michigan Central—the sales for the week exceeding $1,000,000. Erie First Mortgages have risen 4½ ℔ cent.; do. Second Mortgages, 2; do. Third Mortgages, 9; do. Fourth Mortgages, sales at 60, and subsequently, on demand, at 65; do. 1875, 5 ℔ cent. advance; do., 1871, 4 ℔ cent. New-York Central 7s, 1864, 2¾ higher; do., 7s, 1876, 1½. Illinois Central Construction, 2½; do., Freeland Bonds, sales at 90@89. Michigan Central First Mortgages 2¾ higher. Galena and Chicago First Mortgages, 4½ do., Second Mortgages, 4½. Chicago and Rock Island at 92@91½. Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgages at 39. La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds, sales at 50@42@49, closing to-day at 40, ex-coupon. Railroad shares show a general improvement, the greatest rise being in Michigan Central and Galena and Chicago. Sales active for Erie, New-York Central, Toledo and La Crosse. Erie has risen 1¾; Reading, 1¾; New-York Central, 2⅞; Panama, 2; Michigan Central, 6½; Illinois Central, 2; Cleveland and Toledo, 2; Chicago and Rock Island, 1½; Galena and Chicago, 5½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 1¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 3; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 2¼; Hudson River, 1¼; Michigan Southern has declined ⅞; do., Preferred, ¾; La Crosse and Milwaukee, ⅝. Money daily increasing in abundance. On call, 5@6. First-class paper 6@7 ℔ cent. Second class, 8@15. Stock contracts, 7@10. Exchange—rates very firm, business moderate. London, 109¾@110¼; Paris, 5.15@5.17½.

MARIE & KANZ.

Per Europa.]

New-York, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1858.

Since our last report of 19th ult., the Stock Market has continued to have a general upward tendency, with considerable activity in business although the aggregate of transactions has not been as large as during the previous fortnight. The rapid advance in prices since the beginning of the year has to some extent checked the demand for State Stocks, but it is still fully equal to the supply, and although slight monetary fluctuations have occurred in some descriptions, our present quotations show in no case any important decline from those of 19th ult., while in most there is an improvement. For other classes of reliable securities the inquiry has been more active, and in the leading Railroad Bonds we can report a material advance. The concentration of capital in the Stock Market, consequent upon the apathy in other branches of business, leads to a gradual absorption of productive securities by investors, and stimulates speculative purchases, in anticipation of a further upward movement. Confidence in a continued abundance and cheapness of money for some time to come is strengthened by the uniformly favorable financial accounts lately received from Europe, and the recent advance in American stocks in London has increased the general buoyancy of the market. In the Money Market the tendency is towards greater abundance. Call loans on stocks, 4@7 ℔ cent., with an increasing supply at the former rate. First class paper discounts readily at 7@8 ℔ cent., and is mostly absorbed by the banks. The bank returns show a continued accumulation of specie, the increase during the fortnight being $1,061,757. Increase of loans, $2,706,327. The exports of specie were $1,301,443, direct, and $730,000 *via* Boston. Receipts of gold from California, $1,523,344. For Foreign Exchanges, although there is some increase in the supply of bills, the market continues firm.

CAMMANN & CO.

Boston Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

The following is the Bank Statement for the week just ended:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	51,856,000
Specie	6,402,500
Amount due from other Banks	5,725,000
Amount due to other Banks	5,111,000
Deposits	18,398,700
Circulation	5,251,000

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Feb. 2.

Cotton—The market is slightly heavy. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, at 10c.@10¼c. for Middling. Receipts up to the present time at this port, as compared with those of last year, fall short 177,000 bales; ditto, at all southern ports, 529,000. Sugar quiet, at 4½c.@5c. Molasses, 18c.@19c. Flour firm, at $4 25@$4 30. Corn declining. Rio Coffee, 8¾c.@10¼c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool, 7-16d., and to Hamburg 13-32d. Other articles generally unchanged.

Receipts of Produce at Dunkirk, N. Y., in 1857.

The Dunkirk *Journal* publishes the following table of receipts at that port by lake and railroad in 1857. The items by railroad are imperfect, no account having been taken of the articles which are represented by blanks:

	Received by Lake.	Received by R.R.	Total.
Flour, bbls	242,957	111,115	354,072
Whisky, bbls	38,532	14,621	53,153
Beef, Pork, Bacon, bbls	20,153	50,171	71,324
Eggs, bbls	6,629	—	6,629
Wheat, bushels	93,443	—	93,443
Corn, bushels	114,652	—	114,652
Tobacco, lbs	3,492,000	—	3,492,000
Copper, lbs	3,856,600	396,784	4,253,384
Wool, lbs	2,152,800	68,248	2,221,048
Butter, lbs	1,208,400	—	1,208,400
Cattle, head	9,236	21,322	30,558
Hogs, head	10,865	134,400	145,265
Sheep, head	10,782	33,300	44,092

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Tuesday.—First Board.*—$1,200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 57⅞; $500 do., '72, 75; $2,000 City 6s, 91¾; $500 do., 91½; $200 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s., '70, 70; $3,100 Pennsylvania 5s about 88⅜; $1,000 do., 88½; $100 City Railroad 6s, 91½; $3,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 70½; $3,000 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad 6s, 71½; $1,000 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 51½; 92 Pennsylvania Railroad 42; 48 do., 22½; 12 Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, 9½; 29 Lehigh Nav. 56; 20 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 54; 5 Reading Railroad, 29¼; 100 do., 29¼; 5 Morris Canal Preferred, 93½; 123 Lehigh Scrp. 37¾; 6 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 89½; 5 Philadelphia Bank, 109; 5 City Bank 41.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 112½; Philadelphia 6s, interest off, 91¾@92¼; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, interest off, 91¾@92¼; Philadelphia 6s, new, 97½@98; Pennsylvania 5s, 88¼@88¾; Reading Railroad, 29½@29¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 74½@76; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 85; Reading R. R. Mort. 6s, '86, 70¾@71; Morris Canal Consolidated, 44@45; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½@68. Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 8¾@9¼; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 16¾@16¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10@10½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, 64@65; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 45@47; Long Island, 10½@10¾; Vicksburg, 7½@8; Girard Bank, 9½@9½; Lehigh Zinc, ⅝@¾; Union Canal, 3@4; New-Creek, ⅜@½; Catawissa Railroad 6¼@½.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 3
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 6
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Feb. 6
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 10
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 13
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 17

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 23
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 27
Indian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 28
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Jan. 30
Baltic	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 3

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Capt. J. M. McIntosh, U. S. N., W. H. Merriss, Henry Cox, G. T. Laird, J. Bogert, B. B. Remsen, D. W. Dresser, and 14 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, from Savannah—G. A. Atkinson, D. Bryant, A. Blackman, Geo. Moody, H. Knapp, H. Ekel, E. Binder, F. A. Taylor, C. Keating, T. Jarvis, C. Page, and 3 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 07	Sun sets	5 20	Moon rises	11 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	11 07	Gov. Island	11 56	Hell Gate	1 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 2.

Cleared.

Steamship Europa, Leitch, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Liverpool, Kearney, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Jno. Bertram, (Ham.,) Knudson, Hamburg, L. E. Amsinck.

Barks Ocean Wave, Hinckley, Mobile, Post, Smith & Co.; Beaver, (Br.,) Ring, Glasgow, Edmonston Bros.

Brigs Georgia, Moore, Matanzas, Yates & Porterfield; Marshal Ney, Lillia, Cienfuegos, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Arosetta, Tuzo, Cienfuegos, McCall & Frith; Henry, Harden, Cape Palmas and a market, Abraaches, Almeida & Co.

Schooners H. P. Stoney, Alden, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; E. Kidder, Harksen, Savannah, D. C. Murray; Kate Field, Robbins, Galveston, D. C. Murray; G. H. Hammond, Culver, Ponce, I. B. Gager.

Steamers Chesapeake, Cromwell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Sunday, 4½ P. M., N. of Hatteras, signalized steamships Nashville and State of Georgia; at 5½, with steamship Florida. The Augusta experienced heavy weather during the latter part of the voyage. Anchored inside the Hook on Monday, at 10 P. M.

Ship London, Hurlbut, London 37 ds., and Plymouth 32 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Jan. 10, lat. 52, lon. 27, George Ray, a native of France, fell from the topsail-yard, struck the ship's side, went overboard, and was lost. Same day, John Hussey fell from the foretopsail-yard and lodged in the fore-chains; he was severely injured.

Bark Mary C. Dyer, Fickett, from Cette, (France.) Has been ashore on Barnegat Beach since 9th ult. Was towed up by steamtug W. H. Webb, Capt. Hazzard.

Brig B. L. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindell, St. Croix, (B. E.,) Jan. 14, in ballast to T. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Brig Harriet, (of Richmond, Me.,) Small, Rappahannock, Va., 15 ds., with ship-timber to W. W. Smith, of Kennebunk, where she is bound—put into this port for a harbor.

Schr. Alabama, Savin, Smyrna, Del., with grain to R. D. Barrett.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Crellin, Squan Beach, in ballast to Johnson & Higgins.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Williams, Richmond 5 ds., with corn and flour.

Schr. B. Drummond, Fox, with mdse. from wreck of ship Clara Brookman, ashore at Jones' Beach.

Schr. Lucy Baker, ——, Tangier, for Boston, oysters.

Steamer Atalanta, Gager, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. Sunday, Hatteras in sight saw steamers State of Georgia and Nashville, bd. S.; half an hour after, saw steamer Florida, from New-York for Savannah; Monday night, experienced a gale from E. N. E.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence, 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Osceola, Smith, New-London, with mdse. to R. H. Rockwell.

WIND—At sunset, S. W.

Below.

Ships St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans; Union, Davis, do.—(Reported by Leggett's Semaphore.)

Barks Warks Warwick, Jenkins, from New-Orleans.—(By Capt. Francis, of steamtug Underwriter.)

Also, 2 barks and 1 brig, unknown.

Sailed.

From Quarantine, bark Greyhound, Gulbrandson, for Naples. From the lower Bay, ship Andover, Berry, New-Orleans, and bark Honduras, Bates, Belize, (Hond.;) Brig D. Moloney, Stellman, Arroya, P. R. Schr. Eclipse, Hatch, Sagua.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 20—The steamer Enoch Train leaves this evening for New-York, to tow the ship Charger to Boston.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Feb. 2, 4 P. M.—Passing in, ship Milton, from New-Orleans, for Boston.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, (B. E.,) Jan. 14—at B. end, brigs Naratiska, for St. Thomas same day; H. C. Brooks, (of New-York,) for St. Thomas 16th. At W. end, brig Ocean Wave, just arr. from Brandywine; schr. Mary Price, do. do.